

66
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY



DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

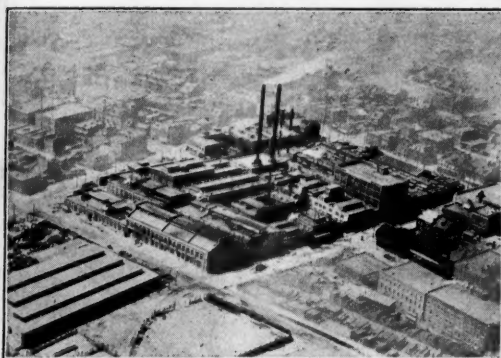
Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy
Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

VOLUME X.

NEW YORK, MARCH 1, 1922

No. 9



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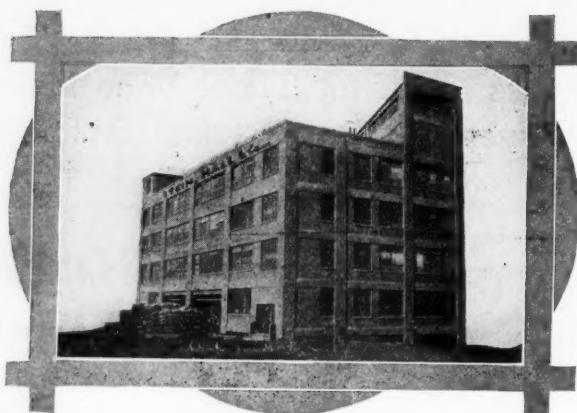
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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME X, NUMBER 9

[MARCH 1, 1922]

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE

We have heard much of the hardships wrought on American dye consumers by the dye licensing system; but little about the losses sustained by these same American manufacturers because of German import embargoes. The following extracts from a letter by A. H. Pierce to this paper throws a bright light on this dark angle of the subject:

I have just learned from a personal friend of mine who is one of the largest manufacturers of shoes in New England, that he has recently had a great deal of difficulty in making shipments of shoes to his store in Berlin, Germany.

So far as I can gather, an import license from the German Government is necessary. After obtaining this and shipping the shoes in, they were confiscated on the ground that the sellers were profiteers, this being one of the methods used by the Germans to stifle foreign competition in favor of domestic shoe manufacture.

In this connection the thought has occurred to me as to whether any investigation has ever been made of the present system of exporting goods to Germany. If an import license is necessary for the entrance of manufactured shoes or other goods into Germany, it is probable that the same import license is also necessary on a great number of other commodities.

The suggestion is submitted to Senator Shortridge, chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee investigating the Dye Lobby, for consideration, in the hope that in fairness to the American dye industry he will include this feature of foreign trade in the inquiry.

PITY THE POOR BUYER!

That statement contains less of sarcasm and more of sober, sound sense than appears at first glance.

We have a buyer's market in drugs and chemicals beyond all doubt, and pity for the purchaser seems to the seller about as well wasted as an ice machine on a polar expedition. "It is very difficult," as an old and wise Greek philosopher said, "for me to feel the pain from your toothache," nevertheless the salesman should, so far as is possible, understand the problems and have sympathy for the peculiar troubles of his customers. Even in a buyer's market, the buyer does not rest luxuriously on a bed of roses, and the seller may well remember that when we had a seller's market he, even then, had troubles of his own.

A chemical seller, who does the buying for his own plant, made an illuminating confession recently when he said that he had bought five cars

of acid at so low a price that it had frightened him. He knew the price was below the cost. He wondered about the future deliveries. He speculated unpleasantly upon the evidence of cut-throat competition in the chemical market. He began to suspect the unpleasant possibility that his competitors were buying not only acid, but other chemical supplies cheaper. He began to dread the instability of his own selling prices.

These are the buyer's burdens.

Selling competition and buying demand are joined in a drive on prices. It is an unusual, but perfectly logical combination. It has forced chemical prices down further than the prices of any other basic commodities, because of all the raw materials of industry, the chemical markets are most secret, and hence least stable, in their price quotations. Of all buyers, the purchaser of drugs and chemicals, has today the least assurance of the bottom of the market. He is prey to the suspicion that his competitor is underbuying him. He is forced, willy-nilly, to be the worst haggler. He must continue to beat down prices. He dare not buy ahead even when he knows a commodity in our markets is offered at a bargain price. Even those wise buyers who appreciate the economic truth that some day they, the consumers of drugs and chemicals, will have to pay for all losses sustained by any producers whom they force to sell below the cost of production, are powerless, because there is no sound assurance that the bottom price is the lowest quotation.

It is not a comfortable feeling, this buying in a bottomless market. It breeds worries and suspicions. It slows up sales and it holds back contracts. It kills orders for future delivery. But it could be stopped to the buyers great advantage by open price: openly determined.

EFFECT OF THE TEXTILE STRIKE

The textile strike, which now involves mills in Massachusetts as well as Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, will react upon the chemical and dye industry if long continued. One of the largest cotton goods mills in the country has shut down and many others are working on short time, and all have curtailed their purchases pending developments. The proposed reduction in wages of the operatives is sure to come in all sections of New England, because labor was paid more during the war than the most sanguine union man ever hoped to get under normal conditions. The deflation in prices, competition with southern mills where costs of production have already been severely cut, and the depression in business have all contributed to the present crisis. The refusal of

the American Woolen Co., and the manufacturers at Fall River to take the initiative in reducing wages threw the burden upon the Rhode Island mills, where, it was thought at first, the movement would prove successful as the operatives were not organized. The union leaders at once threw their strength into the Rhode Island situation, and supported by the textile workers at Fall River, New Bedford, and Lawrence were able to supply funds for the strikers and have induced them to join the textile union. The manufacturers having rejected arbitration, the strike may not be settled for some time, and naturally the industries which supply the textile mills with the products needed in their manufacturing processes will feel the loss of trade.

HEADLINES

Friday last President Harding acted vigorously to secure adequate protection for the new American coal-tar dye industry at the same time to protect the interests of our great textile industry. He held up the German treaty in order that its provisions might not nullify the effects of the dye embargo, and he urged Congress to restore the Textile Alliance's control of reparation dyes in order that they might not pass into the hands of importers known to be unfriendly to the interests of the American dye manufacturers. The President has shamed Congress, foiled carefully laid plans inimical to the American dye industry, and greatly enheartened supporters of this American war-born industry. It was the longest, most direct step towards adequate dye industry protection taken by any public man in Washington and coming from the President of the Republic attracts significant attention.

One New York newspaper wrote the following head over this news:

HARDING DELAYS GERMAN

TREATY TO FOSTER DYES

Over the identical news another paper wrote this heading:

HARDING URGES ADMISSION

OF GERMAN DYES

The remarkable thing is that this second headline was printed on the first page of a *business* newspaper—supported by and presumably supporting American industries. The poet who cried that he cared not who wrote his country's laws, if he might but write the songs, made a good motto for the editor who cares not what the news is just so long as he has a reliable writer on the copy desk to write the right sort of a headline.

Coty, the French perfumer, has bought the daily newspaper, *Figaro*. How can anyone take up as recreation a hobby involving so much hard work? No doubt Vivaudou will be announcing soon that he has taken up hod-carrying as his hobby!

If this trade association argument continues much longer, Edison will have to give the questionnaire laurels to Hoover. Ask Daugherty, he knows!

The Editor's Correspondence

Blames The Buyers

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

I read the editorial "Crazy Prices" in the number of the 15th. I agree with everything you say.

It seems to me that the buyers are making a very grave mistake in taking advantage of the present conditions and forcing prices down below what it really costs to produce. I am afraid this will act as a boom-crang and one of these days the producers will make up their loss by raising prices higher than they should be and we shall get back the conditions we had a short time ago. Altogether there is very little to be sanguine about at the present moment in the chemical market,

F. G. ZINSSER.

Prices Below Cost of Production

The Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

I am in receipt of a copy of your paper containing the editorial "Crazy Prices". I agree perfectly with the ideas which this editorial expresses. Under present conditions the buyer practically dictates prices, buys only in very small quantities and these prices are in fact as you state—crazy. They are mostly below the present cost of production and if continued in will result in the complete demoralization of the chemical industry and ultimately result in injury not only to the chemical trade but to the industry in general in this country. We can only hope that this condition will not last very long and the industry will get on a reasonable and solid basis again.

CONTACT PROCESS CO.,

By H. Von Rucker.

The Dye and Chemical Control Section can at least console itself that it is not the only organization that cannot define a "synthetic organic chemical." The British Board of Trade has been having its own troubles.

The daily press notes in connection with the Roma disaster that "helium is said to be non-inflammable," but we can't see how it is possible to believe it without some authority for the statement.

"Twenty Million Dollars Worth of Air." Congress is in session, isn't it?

Metz certainly does get value received out of that "Chinese Wall" expression of his.

In mass meeting at Athens, Ala, the citizens adopted a resolution in which appeared this sentence: "If the Alabama Power Company doesn't stop its attempt to keep Henry Ford from Muscle Shoals we agree not to use electric lights in our houses, but to go back to candles and kerosene lamps." Every town in the Muscle Shoals district endorses the sentiment.

Not an Expert

"Do you know anything about synthetic chemistry?" "Not much. The stuff I make tastes all right but it gives you an awful head the next day."—N. Y. Sun.

Disarming Business Depression

The Cancellation of Allied Loans in U. S. and Restriction of Germany's Unsound Financing Offered As Solution

By EDGAR M. QUEENY, Secretary, Monsanto Chemical Works

THIS old world has a toothache, and the tooth causing all the trouble is Germany. It started to pain in 1914 and the allied dentists treated the first stages of the infection successfully, but failed miserably in the proper diagnosis and effective remedy for the complications that set in somewhere about November 11, 1918. For three years now, these doctors have disputed in consultation, prescribed, and muddled, and in the meantime the sick man writhes in pain wondering when these doctors will agree on a diagnosis and prescribe the remedy that will start him on the road to convalescence.

The viewpoint of this article is that of the American manufacturer, and I believe the future predominance of our nation will continue to be measured by its industrial progress for the preeminence of any nation is only so great as its industries. A nation's ability to supply its own requirements of raw materials, manufactured articles and necessities of life is fundamental to its economic independence, enables it to withstand coercion from whatever source, and to dictate terms, when necessary, to those dependent upon it for such products. Therein lies, as was clearly established in the recent war, relative national strength. It is therefore obligatory to us, the trustees of America's future, to encourage development of our industry, to make secure America's economic independence, and to eradicate any temporary condition which tends to hinder the continuation and the development of our industrial eminence.

The world is in a state of commercial, financial and political chaos. Nations, which for the past five years have enjoyed activity and prosperity in spite of the war, are now prostrate, while those who have been commercially dormant during that period are apparently prosperous. To review briefly this condition: Germany is working—she is prosperous. It is not to be debated here whether that prosperity is real or fictitious; but her industries are running twenty-four hours a day; factories, dwellings, ships, and extensions to railways are being constructed. In short, the nation is being painted and renovated and its efficiency improved. With few exceptions, and contrary to current opinion in America, she has forgotten the war; and as everyone is working, she is happy in conquering the world commercially.

European Conditions

Switzerland and Holland, in common with other neu-

trals, are at a standstill. German competition has crippled their industry. The value of their money is rising because Germany is selling her wares in francs or florins, banking the proceeds in Basle or Amsterdam. These countries are now existing by handling German commerce, while those industries able to survive the German onslaught, are hibernating on the "fat" accumulated during the war.

France has thrown up a high flexible tariff wall against Germany and charges double duty on all manufactured products originating with her late enemy. This coupled with what advantage is gained by the lower production costs resulting from the depreciation of the franc, promotes moderate activity in her industries. There is little unemployment because of the enormous amount of reconstruction and reconditioning now in progress.

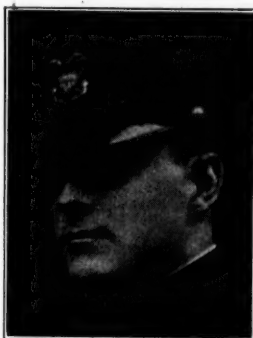
Industry of free trade England is in a most precarious condition, kept alive only because of the patriotic faith and valiant co-operation of British bankers. Recently the British Government half-heartedly enacted a protective tariff, feebly disguised under the name of "Safeguarding of Industries Act," but this action was so tardy, and such ample notice of the Government's intention given, that large stocks of German products were poured into England before the tariff became effective. The inactivity of foreign trade and the following slump in shipping, seriously crippled Britain's other commercial mainstays. England's unemployed are fretful, notwithstanding the Government's unemployment doles, and the nation, though resolute, is evidencing discouragement under the prolonged siege of uncertainty. America, thanks to the large domestic market, is better off than England, but its state is very similar.

"Germany Will Not Pay"

Germany's treasury is goldless, while enormous debts, internal and external, staggering pledges and overdrafts due, are confronting her. She was forced into commitment of reparations impossible of fulfillment because allied statesmen had shouted, "The Kaiser must be tried, Germany must pay," and they feared public reproach if they failed to equal their fervent preachings. The Kaiser has not been tried and Germany will not pay.

Prior To The War

Germany, then the second world power, with the greater population and the rich industrial areas, which have since been taken from her, and had an unfavorable



Edgar Queeny's suggestion that a drastic restriction of Germany's exports must be enforced to protect the balance of the manufacturing world, is believed by leading American chemical producers to be one of the necessary steps for the preservation of the industry in this country. This is offered to replace restrictive tariffs the Allies have built up against Germany. The cancellation of all war debts among the Allies is another feature of his plan to stabilize business.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS publishes Mr. Queeny's views on the plan for readjustment with the belief that they hold numerous live possibilities, and earnestly seeks further comment on the ideas advanced by Mr. Queeny.

trade balance of \$259,000,000 in 1912 and \$181,000,000 in 1913. Her merchant fleets, her insurance enterprises and foreign investments undoubtedly made up the disparity, but now these are gone. How, then, without gold and without a favorable trade balance, can she pay the \$750,000,000 a year that France and other allies demand of her? She could pay in goods, but France refuses (with exception of the small parcels provided for in the Loucheur-Rothemann agreement) to take payment in goods, because her own industry, her own capital, her own labor will suffer.

Other International Obligations

What is true concerning the payment of the German reparations owing to France, is true of the French debt to Uncle Sam, and is true of the British debt to Uncle Sam, and is true of every one of the unfortunate debts that Uncle Sam acquired. If we insist on the liquidation of these loans, we must receive the proceeds in goods. Our debtors, barring England, who, like America, is in a creditor position, have no gold, and can pay only in services or goods. To accept payment in this manner means cancelling the production of an equivalent amount of goods in America. This would spell hardship for the American manufacturer, loss to the financier, as well as unemployment and suffering to labor. In other words, selfishly and foresightedly, but primarily because of the expediency, America should cancel all of these debts, on certain conditions, and wipe off these depreciated assets we have been holding on our national ledger, as complacently as our manufacturers, jobbers and bankers took their losses in 1920 and 1921.

Germany in 1920 and To-Day

Returning to Germany,—I was in Germany early in 1920, during the Knapp fiasco when she had not recovered from the allied blockade and her own internal difficulties. I have just returned from Germany again. Germany had changed, for victory or defeat, reparations or no reparations, occupation or no occupation, Germany—to date at least, has won the peace. Germany floated her war loans when the mark was worth 25 cents. She built factories, purchased war materials and food with the proceeds, getting 25 cents worth of goods for each mark. Today, she proposes to pay off these purchases with paper marks worth $\frac{1}{2}$ of one cent, thus complacently writing off 98 per cent of the cost to Germany of those improvements, those foodstuffs and those raw materials she acquired during the war.

The Reichsbank,—Germany,—is printing money, not only to pay indemnities, she is printing mark notes by the thousands to pay a subsidy on bread so the laborer has cheap food and industry cheap labor. She is running municipal trams and national railways at an unbelievable loss, so that labor can have cheap fares and industry cheap rates. She is running all public enterprises at a staggering loss, so that industry may benefit by cheap labor and cheap costs, believing that in the success of her industry lies the success of post-war Germany, and she prints money to make up all deficits encountered. The same economic conditions, in a greater or lesser degree, exist in Austria, Hungary and all of the Balkan and newly created central European states.

Cancellation of Allied Loans

Of all world powers, America, being the creditor, holds the whip hand. With a sound economic program in hand, she can bargain with and easily secure certain pledges from her debtors in return for a can-

cellation of the loans she now holds. Germany could be forced, if necessary, by an allied control commission to accept and carry out this scheme for world stabilization. America's program should embody the cancellation of the loans to our allies, providing that:

1. Each in turn would cancel all outstanding international obligations arising from the war, whether in form of reparations or loans.

2. Each promises to set its own house in order by (a) discontinuing the issuance of unsound currency; (b) ceasing all subsidies; (c) promptly putting all public utilities and Government owned enterprises on a paying instead of losing basis.

3. Each agrees to reverse the past operation of the printing presses by destroying paper money at a reasonable rate, instead of creating it.

The first condition exacted from the debtors would raise the rates of exchange of the mark and all depreciated currencies. The second would cause an immediate jump in German production costs. The third would accentuate the movements just mentioned by increasing German internal taxes. The effects of these conditions would diminish the advantage given German industries by the low international value of the mark and the advantage of low production costs which they enjoy today.

An Export Tax

Believing that Germany should be penalized for her bad behavior, we should add that

4. An export tax of x per cent shall be levied on all German exports to be paid by the German exporter in gold value. The proceeds of this tax to be used for the rehabilitation of the devastated areas created by the war.

This last provision would equalize any discrepancy existing between German costs of production and those of countries where gold value has not lost its significance, thus diverting to Britain, France, America and the neutrals, their proper portion of foreign trade now monopolized by Germany. A most valuable consideration resulting from this provision would be the abolition of the necessity for nations to erect high tariff barriers, designed solely for the protection of their own industries against German competition, but which in effect, stifle trade with friendly commonwealths which are on a comparable footing as far as production costs are concerned.

America, viewing it locally and selfishly, would emerge with a net debt ten billion dollars greater than the present apparent debt; but what of it? Our per capita debt would then be smaller than England's present per capita debt, smaller than France's per capita debt, smaller by one-half than it was after the Civil War, and smaller than England's per capita debt after the Napoleonic Wars.

The diagnosis of the toothache now prostrating the world is "international debts and reparations." Remove the cause of the pain! Cancel these obligations. Cancel our external loans. Induce our debtors to forget the mythical reparations. Start off with a clean slate, for as far as America is concerned, our inherent American intelligence and vigor will rise to the restored opportunities and make a success of the future.

The du Pont site and equipment at Penniman, Va., have been sold to a manufacturing concern for \$100,000. The land is said to have cost the du Ponts \$148,000 when it was purchased during the war.

German Attack on Dye Control Exposed

President Harding Recommends Passage of Resolution by Congress to Regulate Reparation Supplies of Colors—Letter Read by Senator Frelinghuysen at Dye Hearing—F. A. Fleisch Gives Facts to President Regarding Protest of Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Former Agents of Badische Anilin—Senator King's Charges Against American Dyes Institute

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 1—Much interest was displayed at the dyestuff hearings last week, by the introduction into the record of a letter from President Harding to Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, in which the President goes on record as favoring immediate legislation to protect American interests in the German reparation dyes. F. A. Fleisch, vice president of the Textile Alliance prepared a memorandum for the President regarding the reparation dye situation, which he claims calls for immediate action. The President's letter is as follows:

"I have been going over the memorandum left with me by Mr. Fleisch of the Textile Alliance. I have also taken the matter up with Under Secretary Fletcher, and will pursue the matter further immediately upon the return of the Secretary of State. At the moment my best judgment is that we will get no effective arrangement made except through a resolution by Congress. I quite agree that we ought to get the benefit of such reparation credit as might come to us through the German export of dyes to this country, through the Reparation Commission, and we ought to protect our textile manufacturers against the granting of undue advantage to their competitors in the old world. It would be easy to do this if Congress had not tied the hands of the administration in dealing with the Reparation Commission. I am writing to suggest that you confer with some of your associates regarding a resolution which will deal with the dye question definitely and directly."

In the memorandum to the President, Mr. Fleisch, of the Textile Alliance, said in part:

"In October, 1919, and several times since the Textile Alliance Inc., without solicitation on its part, was requested by the Department of State to underake—and did undertake—the purchase and distribution of Reparation dyes accruing to the United States.

In October, 1921, a protest was filed with the Department of State against the continuance of this arrangement by Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., a New York corporation, owned and managed by American citizens of German birth, who formerly in their corporate or private capacities were agents of the Badische Anilin & Soda-Fabrik, one of the six constituent members of the German dyestuff monopoly.

"The department of State on December 14, 1921, abrogated the arrangement with the Textile Alliance Inc., stating that there was no dissatisfaction with the work of the Alliance and that there was no objection by the Department to the Reparation Commission continuing the allocation of Reparation dyes to American non-profit organizations. Later, letters were given by the Department to Messrs. Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Company, Inc., and to other former representatives of the German dye monopoly, stating that the Department had no objection to the Reparation Commission allocating Reparation dyes to them.

"As a result the Reparation Commission is not dis-

posed to supply any Reparation dyes to America until the Department of State decides who the recipients of the American portion shall be.

"If the allocation be divided among profit seeking corporations, connected or formerly connected with the German monopoly, the effect will inevitably be to re-establish the control, not only of Reparation dyes, but of all German dyes, in the hands of the German monopoly, or those representing it."

Senator King concluded his opening statement, on Monday. He declared the American Dyes Institute was an open-price association, and that it was controlled by the Du Pont company. A clash occurred on Friday between Senators King of Utah and Frelinghuysen of New Jersey regarding testimony before the Committee. Senator King practically insisted upon the Committee's employing an attorney to help at the hearings, while Senator Frelinghuysen seriously objected to this, insisting that if the Committee intends to employ an attorney that the defense will do likewise. Samuel Untermyer was mentioned as the choice of the committee. During his testimony Senator King said he believed the Attorney General should cancel the sale which was made during the last administration by the Alien Property Custodian to the Chemical Foundation by which the Foundation became the owner of valuable German dye patents. He contended that the German owned property should be kept intact and returned to the German citizens at the conclusion of the war and that their property should not be sold.

Edgar J. Nathan, counsel for Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., was the only witness appearing on Tuesday. Mr. Nathan read to the Committee a statement which told of the importing firm and its various reorganizations, together with the personnel. He said that the record of both Mr. Kuttroff and Mr. Pickhardt had been attacked as pro-Germans and he wished to clear their record before the Committee. He admitted that Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., had made a protest to the State Department regarding the exclusive agency of the Textile Alliance.

The Reparations Commission will take the American dye controversy into its own hands unless a reply is received from the State Department at Washington this week to a cable dispatch sent it by the commission a month ago, according to a cablegram from Paris, received in Washington, on Feb. 28.

The German Kartel, known as the German aniline trust, has raised prices of dyestuffs about 30 per cent on the average. The reason given is the increased cost of raw materials and advances in wages.

H. C. Pennrich, president of Pennrich & Co., Inc., New York, sailed for Europe, Feb. 19, on the Nieuw Amsterdam. Mr. Pennrich will establish branch offices in several continental cities.

Fire in the brick loft building, 329 East 47th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 21, caused a loss of \$2,000 in the stock of the Redding Chemical Co. The company is fully insured.

Ivy L. Lee, and Hugh Frayne, chief organizer of the American Federation of Labor, will speak at the Saturday luncheon at the Chemists Club, March 4.

AMERICAN IMPORTERS OF CHEMICALS ORGANIZE TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS

Association Not to Fight the Tariff—Forty-five Well-known Firms have Joined—Dr. J. Jungmann Elected President—Brokers in Chemicals Not Eligible to Membership

Forty-five well-known New York firms formed the American Chemical Importers Association, last week, electing directors, and naming Robert N. King, of the law firm of King & Wilkinson, 27 Cedar street, attorney for the Association. A preliminary meeting was held at the offices of the American Kreuger and Toll Corporation, 522 Fifth avenue, which was adjourned to the office of Mr. King, where temporary headquarters have been established. The directors elected the following officers on Friday: President, Dr. J. Jungmann, of Jungmann & Co., 150 Nassau street; 1st vice-president, F. N. Bauer, of Pfaltz & Bauer, 300 Pearl street; 2nd vice president, A. J. Marcus, of the American Woodpulp Corporation, 347 Madison avenue; treasurer, R. B. Bradley, of Hans Hinrichs Chemical Corporation, 50 Union Square; secretary, W. P. Garnett, of the American Woodpulp Corporation.

The directors of the Association are Dr. Jungmann, A. Jordahl, of the American Kreuger and Toll Corporation; J. F. Wischhusen, of The Superfos Co., Inc., 182 Beekman street; F. N. Bauer, of Pfaltz & Bauer; Mr. Bradley, of the Hans Hinrichs Company; Mr. Marcus, of the American Woodpulp Corporation; William Neuberger, Jr., of William Neuberger & Co., 6 Cliff street; Charles Hardy, of Charles Hardy & Ruperti, Inc., 115 Broad street.

Among the firms that have already joined the Association are Chaplin & Bibbo, Inc., 16 Park Row; John D. Lewis, 2 Cliff street; the Meteor Products Co., Inc., 66 West Broadway; Cooper & Cooper, 23 Cliff street; Eugene Suter & Co., 160 Broadway; Phillips Brothers, Inc.; Dr. H. Kribach Corporation; C. W. Campbell Chemical Co.; K. F. Griffiths & Co.

The Chemical Importers Association will not make an issue of the tariff question, but aims to protect the interests of its members abroad as well as at home. Brokers who handle imported chemicals are not eligible to membership. The initiation fee is \$50, and annual dues \$50. The membership committee is composed of A. J. Marcus, chairman, W. P. Garnett, and Alfred B. Goldbach, of the Superfos Co.

The speakers at the luncheon of the Textile Color Card Association, which was held in the Hotel Astor on March 1, were Frank Alvah Parsons, who discussed "The Psychology of Color in Dress;" Dr. Louis J. Matos, National Aniline & Chemical Co.; John C. McKeon, chairman of the styles committee of the National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers' Association; Harry S. Bernhardt, president of the Retail Millinery Association of America.

The American Smelting and Refining Company announces that, by amendment of the bylaws, the date for the annual meeting has been postponed from the first Tuesday in April to the last Tuesday in June. The action was taken to allow time to submit the report of the stockholders committee of investigation to Elihu Root, counsel for the Guggenheims.

Reappraisal rulings on the following imports were handed down Feb. 24 by the Board of United States General Appraisers: magnesium silico fluoride, from Dresden, Germany; calcined magnesias, from Carlo Erba, of Milan, Italy.

NEW YORK CHEMICAL SALESMEN DINE

Hear J. George Frederick Speak on "Making Two Sales Grow Where One Grew Before"—Dr. F. S. Havens of Philadelphia a Visitor

"Making two sales grow where one grew before" was the subject on which J. George Frederick of the Business Bourse International, and treasurer of the New York Sales Managers' Club, addressed the March meeting of the New York Chapter of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, held Monday evening at the Builders Exchange Club. Mr. Frederick described how scientific research in selling had built up a movement of various lines of goods into consuming changelings which were more or less unknown twenty years ago. He cited the case of bath-tubs, safety razors, ready-made clothes, and linen collars, and showed how sales research had made them all a common part of every day life here while in Europe, they were still more or less rare. In concluding his talk, the speaker summarized a brief attack on commercial bribery, stating that although conditions were still extremely bad, and legislation to make commercial bribery a penal offense was to be introduced into Congress shortly, "the game of business is being played more and more according to the rules."

About fifty members of the New York chapter attended the meeting. Dr. F. S. Havens, president of the Philadelphia Drug & Chemical Club, was present and spoke. Others who were heard from briefly included "Doc" Ralph Dorland, chairman of the New York Chapter, Fred J. Signer, and Williams Haynes.

FIGHTING COMMERCIAL BRIBERY

The Commercial Standards Council, with headquarters at 19 Park Place, New York, has issued its first educational bulletin urging higher standards in business. The Council will fight commercial bribery and corrupt practices in trade. The officers are:

Executive Board—President, H. R. Heydon, National Ass'n of Purchasing Agents, 19 Park Place, New York City.

Secretary, H. J. Kenner, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, 110 West 40th Street, New York City.

J. George Frederick, Sales Managers Club of N. Y., Business Bourse, International, Inc., 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

C. E. LaVigne, American Ship Service Corporation, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

M. Q. Macdonald, Unfair Competition Bureau, of the Paint & Varnish Industries, McLachlen Building, Washington, D. C.

John Sullivan, Ass'n of National Advertisers, Inc., 15 West 46th Street, New York City.

Dr. H. R. Tosdal, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Educational Committee—Chairman, Williams Haynes, Drug & Chemical Markets, 3 Park Place, New York City.

Membership Committee—C. H. Rohrbach, American Society of Sales Executives, 50 Church Street, New York City.

Dinner Committee—J. George Frederick, 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The bulletin just issued discusses House bill 10,159 "to further protect interstate and foreign commerce against bribery and other corrupt practices", giving the principal sections of the bill.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Air Reduction	51	52	H'k Electro	55	65
*Allied Chem. & D. 57	58		H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Allied Ch. & D., pf. 103	103 1/4		Int. Agricult.	9 1/2	10
Am. Ag. Ch.	35 1/2	36	Int. Agricult., pf.	38	39
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	58	59	*Int. Nickel, pf.	11 1/2	12
Am. Chicle	8 1/2	9	*Int. Nickel, pf.	61	65
*Am. Chicle, pf.	35	40	*Int. Salt	43	60
*Am. Cot. Oil.	22 1/2	23	K. Solvay	60	60
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	43	45	*Mathieson Alk.	30	31
Am. Cyan.	15	20	Merck & Co., pf.	63	65
*Am. Cyan., pf.	35	45	Merrimac	77	79
*Am. Druggists S.	5 1/2	6	Mulford Co.	45	50
Am. Glue	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	..
*Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*National Lead	89	90
*Am. Linseed	33 1/2	34	*National Lead, pf. 111	112	
*Am. Linseed, pf.	57	58	N. J. Zinc	136	138
*Am. Zinc	12	13	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Am. Zinc	13 1/2	14	Parke, Davis & Co. 88	90	
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	37	38	Penn. Salt	65	67
Atlas Powder	114	119	People's Gas, Chl.	61 1/2	63
Atlas Powd., pf.	74	76	Procter & Gamble, 676	681	
British Am. Chem.	1		Procter & Gam., pf. 101	101 1/2	
By. Prod. Co.	57	65	Rollin Ch.	40	40
Carborundum	135	135 1/2	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Royal Baking Po.	100	102
Casein Co.	30	45	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 90	95	
Celluloid Co.	104	104 1/2	Sherwin-Williams ..	520	540
Celluloid Co., pf.	106	106 1/2	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Ches. Mfg.	185	195	Swan & Finch.	40	50
Ches. Mfg., pf.	109	112	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	40	10 1/2
*Corn Products	108 1/2	108	Tex. Gulf. Sul.	42 1/2	43
*Corn Products, pf. 102	102 1/2		Union Carbide	50 1/2	51
*Davison Chem.	59	59 1/2	Union Sulphur	65	67
Dow Chem.	200		*Un. Drug	43 1/2	44
Dow Ch., pf.	103		*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	43 1/2	44
Du Pont	88	92	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
Du Pont, pf.	69	71	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
Du Pont Chem.	9	9 1/2	Un. Gas, Imp.	38	39
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. 14	14 1/2		Un. Gas, Imp., pf.	50	51
*Freept. Tx. Sul. pf. 91	91		U. S. Gypsum	45	45 1/2
Grasselli	130		*U. S. Indus. Al.	45	45 1/2
Grasselli, pf.	90	95	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 93	96 1/2	
Hercules. Powder ..	150	160	*Va.-Car. Ch.	32	33
Hercules. Powd., pf. 84	97		*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	69	69 1/2
Heyden Chem.	85c	90c	*V. Vivaudou	7 1/2	8

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The National Enameling and Stamping Co., passed the dividend on the common stock, and declared the regular dividend of 7 per cent on the preferred stock. Clement Studebaker, president of the American Coke & Chemical Co., W. G. Maguire, first vice-president of the American Coke & Chemical Co. and J. F. Moran, of Brooklyn were elected to the executive committee.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed Feb. 24 against the Arista Chemical Co., of 305 Broadway, by these creditors: Butterworth-Judson Corp., \$2,485; T. J. Parker, Inc., \$619, and Charles S. Rich, \$1,316. Judge Learned Hand appointed Robert C. Rand receiver under \$2,000 bond. Liabilities about \$18,000 assets \$5,000.

The Certain-teed Products Corp., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, last, gross income of \$3,642,050, against \$5,179,970 in 1920 and a surplus after dividends of \$16,114, compared with \$63,251 in the preceding year.

G. Lyman Noble, jobber in physicians' supplies, of 2482 Valentine avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy Feb. 24, listing liabilities of \$7,079 and assets of \$4,615, the main item of which is stock, \$4,000.

The Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation has declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable April 1 to holders of record March 4. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago.

The Procter & Gamble Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on the 6% preferred stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 25.

The United Drug Co., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on the second preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15.

The American Glue Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

APPROVES LARGER FUND FOR HOOVER

The House Appropriations Committee reported to the House the annual Commerce and Labor Department's appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1923. Increases over current appropriations for the foreign trade work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce amounted to \$304,900; because of the pressure brought to bear by commercial organizations and business men this bureau fared better than most of the other bureaus of the Department of Commerce. Increases over current appropriations were granted the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Standards and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, but reductions were made in funds for the Bureau of Lighthouses, the steamboat inspection service, Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Navigation.

Secretary Hoover had asked for increases for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce amounting to \$742,020. The \$304,900 increase was made up of \$135,000 additional for the creation of new commodity divisions in connection with the promotion of export industries, \$70,650 additional for the promotion of commerce with Central and South America, \$54,100 additional for the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, including trade commissioners in Europe and activities in the United States.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed on Feb. 23 against Thomas B. McGovern Jr., doing business as Thomas B. McGovern Jr. & Co., exporter, 182 William st., by these creditors—Allied Chemical Exchange, Inc., \$250; William W. Shepard, \$25; L. Newman, \$3,000. Judge Learned Hand appointed John L. Lytle receiver, under \$3,000 bond. It is stated the liabilities are in excess of \$100,000 and assets about \$6,500.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has extended the time for filing income tax returns of domestic corporations, for the year 1921, and the fiscal year ending Feb. 28, 1922, until June 15, conditioned upon corporations filing tentative returns by March 15, April 15 and May 15, 1922, according to the yearly basis used.

New Incorporations

Melite Corp., New York, capital \$25,000. To make carbon and bone black. J. M. Stower, J. C. Woodruff. Attorney, H. G. Baker, Plattsburg, N. Y.

New York Coal-Tar Products and Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. Incorporated by the Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co., Philadelphia.

Wm. C. Bealmer Chemical Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada; capital \$100,000. William C. Bealmer, Harry M. Ford, Clarence H. Hewitt.

The Electro-Chemical Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ontario, capital \$500,000. To manufacture chemicals, acids and fertilizers. Thomas B. Farrell, Frank M. Squires, Harry G. Keen.

Clorox Chemical Corp., Oakland, Cal., capital \$500,000. To manufacture chemicals for bleaching purposes. F. S. Osgood, W. K. Hicks, Henry Reuter, W. J. Roth and Ray Hodgkin.

Mount Shasta Silica Co., Weed, Cal., capital \$350,000. R. P. Clarke, Bruce Clarke, W. J. West and A. P. Rockwood, of Weed, and Emory E. Smith, San Francisco.

Grant Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$25,000. Nathan Gelb, Wm. M. and Lovett A. Grant, 790 Broad st., Newark.

Snell & Pierce, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., capital \$100,000. To manufacture chemicals. A. W. Snell, H. O. Pierce, D. E. Alvord.

Pomeroy & Fisher, Inc., New York, capital \$250,000. To manufacture chemicals. A. P. Demarmon, S. Steinkamp, C. B. Grimes. Attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp, 140 Nassau st.

Designations—Litter & Allen, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, capital 100 shares of common stock, no par value. Representative, F. E. James, 233 Broadway, New York.

American Ethers Corp., incorporated under the laws of Delaware, capital \$100,000. To make chemicals. Representative, J. A. Larkin, 52 Vanderbilt ave., New York.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 530-531

SODIUM NITRITE CONTINUES TO ADVANCE

Yellow Prussiate of Soda and Red Prussiate of Potash Very Scarce—Sharp Competition Forces Oxalic Acid To Lower Levels—Copper Sulfate Reduced on Weakness of Copper

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Sodium Nitrite, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.	
Declined	
Acid Oxalic, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.	
Acetone, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.	
Copper Sulfate, 15c cwt.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial .....lb.	\$.09	\$.09	\$.09	\$.09
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg. ....ton	16.00	16.00	16.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder Works. 100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.75
Copper Sulfate .....100 lbs.	5.40	5.55	5.55	5.25
Potash, Caustic .....100 lbs.	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saltpetre, gran. ....lb.	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. ....100 lbs.	1.65	1.65	1.75	2.10
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.30	3.30	3.60	3.70
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average	3.203	3.220	3.285	3.818

Business in heavy chemicals during the month of February has been fully up to January for most sellers, and, since the trade has come to realize the situation fully, there is a feeling of satisfaction spreading that business has been as good as it has. Few changes in the price situation have been noted that are really significant. The scarcities of a few items which were recently noted have become more acute. In general the attitude of makers and sellers is firmer on price throughout the list. Occasional breaks in the general firm attitude are noted but these are tending to decrease rather than increase as consumers' requirements increase gradually. Buyers are still chary of entering business in quantity for future delivery. The prospect for future business continues to show some improvement as requirements increase, however, and all factors are more hopeful.

Prices generally have remained firm at recent levels. Sodium nitrite has continued to advance on current scarcity here. Yellow prussiate of soda and red prus-

siate of potash are very scarce and while a few lots of the former are available none of the latter could be located here. Competition between makers has forced oxalic acid down. Acetone is quoted lower by makers. Copper sulfate has been reduced on the weakness of copper. Bleaching powder is soft in makers' hands. Caustic potash is firmer and it is doubtful if recently quoted prices can be done. Makers of alkalis have made public their basis inside prices on soda ash and caustic soda. The market for carbon bisulfide and carbon tetrachloride is disturbed by low-priced offers.

Copper prices have shown a net decline for the week and tin, a net advance. Lead is unchanged. Antimony has eased off slightly. Zinc is a trifle firmer.

Acid, Acetic—Reports of reductions in the price of acetic acid are without foundation according to sellers. The price basis is \$2.25 per hundred in carlot contract lots for 28 per cent with the open quotation standing at \$2.50 per hundred. Occasional lots have been sold at lower figures under unusual circumstances but there is no possible assurance that these sales can be duplicated. Glacial acetic is quoted at 10c per pound in lots of a few barrels and down to 9c for larger lots.

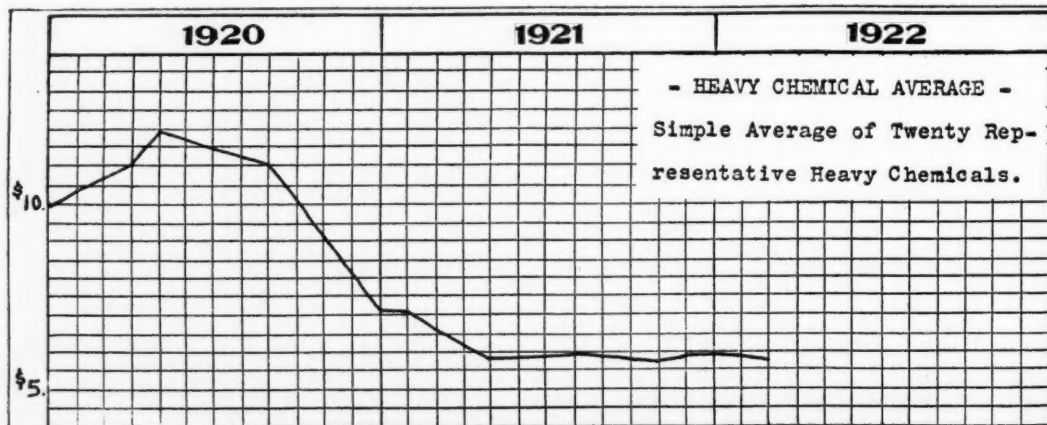
Acid, Mixed—Prices are quoted on the former basis of 8c@8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per unit of nitric and 1c per unit of sulfuric on a quiet market with routine demand.

Acid, Muriatic—The quantity of business being done has not been sufficient to establish a uniform market. Iron-free acid is quoted on a basis of \$1.25 per hundred for 28° in carlots of carboys, but the commercial grade is less certain at a nominal price on a par with the iron-free.

Acid, Oxalic—The makers' price has been reduced to 12c per pound at works. Sales have been put through below this figure in one or two instances but sellers state that it is impossible to better this figure at present. Spot lots are held around 13c per pound.

Acid, Sulfuric—Makers are holding their prices firm at \$10 per ton for 60° and \$16 per ton for 66° in tank cars at works. Business has been of routine character.

Acetone—Makers have reduced their prices on acetone and are now quoting 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound according to quantity.



Alum—Business in alums has been of a routine character at former price levels. Imported ammonia alum is off the market at present and makers are quoting on a basis of \$3.50@3.75 per hundred for lump in carlots and less. Potash alum is still controlled by importers who quote lump at 3c@3½c per pound against a makers' price of 5c@5½c per pound.

Aluminum Sulfate—Former prices hold on slow demand. Iron-free is quoted at \$2.50@3.00 per hundred and commercial at \$1.60@2.00 per hundred.

Arsenic—The controversy as to the true position of arsenic continues but prices have not advanced to expected levels on account of the failure of demand to materialize. Makers name 7c on large lots and resellers state that orders for 500 tons would force sharply higher prices all around. Imported arsenic is quoted at 7½c@8c per pound according to seller and sales have been made at the higher figure. The heavy carry-over from last season of arsenic compounds has been a deciding factor in the situation.

Bleaching Powder—Reports of sales by makers as low as \$1.75 per hundred for large drums at works are heard but their openly quoted figure is held at \$2.00 per hundred. Spot imported bleach is a shade lower at \$2.00 per hundred.

Carbon Bisulfide—Makers are holding at 6c@7c per pound for quantity lots and deny rumors that low-priced stuff is selling below this level in the spot market.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Makers' openly quoted prices are 10½c@12c per pound according to quantity. Resale material is offered here at prices down to 9c per pound in drums.

Copper Sulfate—Makers have reduced copper sulfate on the weakness of the copper market and are now quoting \$5.40@5.50 per hundred in carlots and less in barrels.

Potash, Caustic—Imported caustic has been very firm during the week and over the week end was difficult to obtain below 6c. It is possible that 5½c can be done but the foreign situation is firm and certainly no less than this can be done.

Potash Prussiate—Yellow prussiate is very firm at 25c@26c per pound. Red prussiate is practically unobtainable but is nominally quoted at 65c@70c per pound.

Soda Ash—Contract prices on ash have been openly named by makers. Light 58 per cent on contract f. o. b. works in carlots, basis 48 per cent, is quoted at \$1.10 per hundred in bulk, \$1.20 in bags and \$1.40 in barrels. Spot and prompt business in carlots cannot be done at less than 5c@10c per hundred above these figures. Dense 58 per cent ash on contract in carlots at works basis 48 per cent is quoted at \$1.17½ in bulk, \$1.25 in bags and \$1.45 in barrels, while spot and prompt carlot shipments are held 5c@10c per hundred above these figures. Resellers in the spot market are naming soda ash in bags at \$1.65 per hundred.

Soda, Caustic—Makers' prices on solid caustic 76 per cent are \$2.50 per hundred basis 60 per cent for carlots of drums on contract. Spot and prompt carlots are quoted at \$2.57½@2.60 per hundred basis 60 per cent f. o. b. works. Ground or flake caustic at works in carlots of drums is quoted at \$3.65 per flat hundred on contract and \$3.72½ per flat hundred for prompt or spot carlots in drums. There are short sellers in the spot market who are using every means to force prices down. At least one bona fide seller names \$3.30 flat per hundred here.

Sodium Nitrite—Spot stocks are pretty well cleaned up on shortness in imported stuff. Present prices are 8c@8½c per pound according to quantity.

Metals

Aluminum—Prices on 98-99 per cent virgin aluminum are named at \$19.10 per hundred.

Antimony—Prices are easier at \$4.35@4.65 per hundred.

Copper—Lake and electrolytic are easier at 12½c@13c per pound. Casting copper is lower at 12½c.

Lead—Prices are steady at \$4.70@4.75 per hundred.

Tin—Prices are higher at 30¾c for Straits, 30½c for standard and 30c for 99 per cent.

Zinc—Prices are slightly firmer at \$4.82½ per hundred.

JAYNE & SIDEBOTTOM TO ACT AS AGENTS

David W. Jayne and Herbert G. Sidebottom, formerly of the Chemical Department of The Barrett Co., have severed their connections with that company, and have entered business under the style of Jayne & Sidebottom, Inc., at Room 2036, Whitehall Bldg., 17 Battery Place, New York, beginning March 1. The new firm was recently incorporated for \$10,000 and will act as manufacturers' agents in the sale of a wide variety of chemical products. So far no definite announcement of the agencies procured by the new firm has been made.

Mr. Jayne has been manager of the chemical department of The Barrett Co., for the last twelve years of a total service with the company of nearly twenty years. He has been prominently identified with the American Chemical Society, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, the American Dyes Institute, and other organizations in the chemical field. Mr. Sidebottom has been connected with the technical sales department of The Barrett Co. for nine years and has also been active in the work of scientific and technical associations during that time, especially the Chemists' Club, the Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club, and the American Chemical Society.

Earnings of the Atlas Powder Company during the last quarter of 1921 were at the rate of 15.2 per cent on the common stock, but the company closed the year with a return of only 1.71 per cent on the stock. The annual report showed a net income, after taxes, interest and charges, of \$634,484, compared with a net income in 1920, after charges, Federal taxes and inventory loss, of \$1,434,693, or 16.22 per cent earned on the common stock. After allowing \$540,000 for preferred dividends and \$660,360 for common dividends, there was a deficit of \$565,876.

Fire caused by an explosion of a railroad tank car containing sulfuric and nitric acid destroyed two of three storage warehouses of Richards & Co., at Stamford, Conn., on Feb. 24. Large quantities of alcohol, stored near by, were untouched by the flames. The plant is used to make artificial leather. Two men lost their lives in the fire.

Warren A. King, president of the King Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J., has been re-elected president of the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey.

J. R. Kerr of the Philadelphia office of the General Chemical Co., left for Europe, this week, on a two months' trip.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 526-528

FEW CHANGES IN FINE CHEMICALS

Mercurials and Bismuth Preparations Firm—Quick-silver Higher—Acetylsalicylic Acid Firmer—Camphor and Cocoa Butter Easier of Big Imports—Petroleum and Adeps Lanae Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acid Acetylsalicylic, 3c lb.	Bismuth Metallic, 10c lb.
Mercury, \$2 flask	
Declined	
Adeps Lanae, 1c lb.	Salicin, 25c lb.
Petrolatum, 1/2c lb.	Silver Nitrate, 1c oz.
Podophyllin, 25c lb.	Thymol, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$.33	\$.33	\$.33	\$.40
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.44	.44	.43	.45
Caffeine, Alkaloid	3.75	3.75	3.75	6.00
Calomel, American .....	.88	.88	.82	1.00
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.91	.91	.95	.80
Iodine, Resublimed	4.05	4.05	3.80	4.00
Menthol	5.25	5.25	5.25	4.40
Morphine Sulfate	4.80	4.80	4.80	5.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.19	.19	.19	.47
Quinine Sulfate, Import .....	.58	.58	.58	.65
Sodium Salicylate .....	.30	.30	.30	.33
Strychnine Sulfate .....	.88	.88	1.05	1.55
Average	1.86	1.86	1.85	2.19

Medicinal chemicals have developed little change of front during the week past. The same general characteristics which have stood out for some weeks past, are still noted. A few strong spots, such as mercury and the mercurials, bismuth and its preparations, iodine and the iodides, have done much to lend a note of strength to the whole situation. Lack of real confidence on the part of big buyers, however, holds sales down to immediate consuming requirements in spite of the numerous staples which are quoted under cost of production. Price changes have been few, and to the outside observer, a fair degree of stability was apparent. Both metallic bismuth and quicksilver have moved higher during the week. Other revisions have been of a minor nature, including declines in adeps lanae,

petroleum, thymol, salicin, and podophyllin.

Acetanilid—Supplies available on spot at 31c a pound for U. S. P. in barrels. Demand steady. Makers quoting openly at 33c unchanged.

Acid Citric—A steady increase in demand for citric acid, especially from smaller consumers in anticipation of the coming consuming season, has been noted during the week. Spot sellers are reported restricting 44c sales to limited quantities. Spot market still under cost of import. American makers adhere to 45c a pound unchanged for crystals in barrels.

Acid Salicylic—Quiet and in limited demand at 22c for U. S. P. resale goods on spot. Makers at 24c and 26c respectively.

Acid Acetylsalicylic—Nothing under 75c a pound is available in outside hands, all cheaper lots having been cleaned out. Manufacturers adhere to 80c a pound basis 100 pound lots.

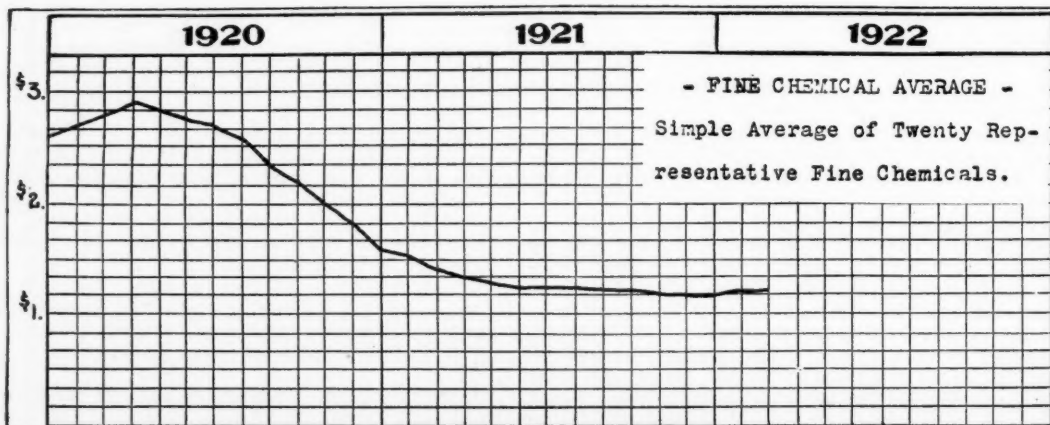
Acid Tartaric—Imported higher abroad and in better demand here. Price unchanged and firm at 24c@25c a pound for crystals in barrels on spot. American manufacturers at 30c unchanged.

Adeps Lanae—Lower priced lots are offered here at 10c@12c a pound for hydrous, bulk basis in barrels. Anhydrous unchanged at 15c@17c spot.

Alcohol—Denatured and wood continue weak and in limited demand. Former at 34c@36c a gallon for Nos. 5 and 6 spot in barrels and drums. Wood at 55c@60c a gallon for 95-97 per cent, and 75c for methanol in barrels.

Bismuth—Owing to the recent continued upward movement in pound sterling, metallic bismuth has been advanced again by spot sellers, and is now quoted on a basis of \$2.20 a pound. Bismuth preparations unchanged but strong. Manufacturers at \$2.00 on subnitrate, and subgallate; small resale lots at \$1.85 spot.

Caffeine—Demand is reported slightly better, but still far from large. Alkaloid selling at \$3.75 a pound which appears to be bottom of the current market. Competition still keen.



Camphor—Recent heavy arrivals of Japanese refined gum found the market not quite strong enough to withstand the pressure, especially at the time when demand for slabs was not as lively as it might have been. Prices sagged to 91c a pound for spot slabs in cases, while small sizes softened slightly in sympathy to 95c @98c. American refiners adhere to a basis of 96c a pound bulk in barrels, ranging to \$1.02 for 32s in cartons.

Cocoa Butter—Heavy imports last week tended to soften the spot market although demand from consuming quarters has kept up actively, most imports going directly into consumption upon arrival on shipment sales. Last week imports at New York totaled 3796 bales and bags of bulk cocoa butter. Prices are about the same here with a slightly easier tendency at 34c for bulk and 35½c@40½c for small sizes, cakes, fingers, etc., as to brand and packing.

Cod Liver Oil—Has quieted down on spot and prices are easier although outwardly unchanged. Rise in Norwegian has brought higher prices for shipment from new catch but reduced demand here and end of consuming season offset any bullish effect in this market. Norwegian oil as to brand on spot at \$19.00 ranging to \$21.00.

Glycerin—Quiet and easier. Drums from refiners at 16c@16½c a pound for C. P.; cans at 17½c@18c. Spot resale drums at 16c. Demand routine.

Mercury—Although spot stocks are believed to be quite large, they are well held. Higher sterling and lire figures during the past fortnight have naturally been reflected in a tendency of quicksilver to advance, spot sellers now quoting \$51.00 a flask as against sales reported at \$50.00 last week.

Petrolatum—Slightly lower quotations are noted for some grades. Spot goods are now held at the following schedule: snow white, 12½c; cream white, 7c; lily white, 9c; light amber, 4½c; dark amber, 4c; green, 2¾c a pound.

Podophyllin—Cheaper here at \$3.75 a pound for an outside lot in spite of the much firmer position which mandrake root has assumed. Ranges to \$4.25.

Potassium Iodide—Manufacturers at \$3.15 a pound in fifty pound lots. Some resale goods offered on spot at \$3.05.

Quinine—Quiet and slightly easier although unchanged in price as openly quoted here. Japanese sulfate at 58c@59c an ounce in 100s as to quantity. American manufacturers at 60c unchanged.

Salicin—Cheaper lots of imported material offered at \$3.75@4.00 a pound spot.

Santonin—Reported firmer but unchanged in price at \$147.00@151.00 a pound here.

Thymol—Further shading of thymol crystals during the week past has brought spot quotations down to a basis of \$4.40@4.50 a pound.

The Maryland legislature is considering a bill designed to establish a sugar content for soft drinks and prohibit the use of saccharin. Levi Cooke, a Washington attorney, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee last week to oppose the bill. Senator Tydings, author of the measure, and Arthur L. Sullivan, food and drug commissioner, defended the bill and explained that it had been drawn at the request of the bottlers of the State. Mr. Cooke admitted that he represented manufacturers of saccharin. No decision was reached.

NATIONAL ANILINE IN MEDICINAL FIELD

The National Aniline & Chemical Co. announces that it has acquired the services of Dr. George Heyl, formerly of the Heyl Laboratories, Inc., to superintend the manufacture of a new line of medicinal agents and biologic dyes, and it has also acquired the services of Dr. Lewis Hart Marks, formerly associated with Professor Paul Ehrlich, to supervise the general routine of this new department. The new "National Medicinal Products" which will be of the highest purity and quality, will include biologic stains for bacteriological, histological and vital staining purposes as well as a series of pharmaceutical products including the well known acridinium antiseptics—acriflavine (Heyl), neutral acriflavine (Heyl) and proflavine (Heyl).

The manufacturing facilities available at the Company's extensive Buffalo plant will permit of production in sufficiently large quantities to fill all orders promptly from stock.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL SHOWS DEFICIT

The Heyden Chemical Co. reports a deficit of \$238,790, for the year 1921, after expenses and inventory adjustment. The company's previous report for the fifteen months ended December 31, 1920, showed net income of \$240,864. The company's loss from operations was \$125,344, against earnings of \$234,289 in the fifteen months ended Dec. 31, 1920.

The balance sheet on Dec. 31 shows claims against the United States Government, \$111,600; cash, \$28,014; notes and accounts receivable, \$165,386; inventories, \$465,514; notes payable, \$431,792; accounts payable, \$107,441; accrued taxes and interest, \$10,393, and surplus, \$177,622. Assets and liabilities aggregated \$3,227,249.

For the year ended Dec. 31 the Coca Cola Co. reported a net income, after charges and Federal taxes, of \$2,345,990, equivalent, after deduction of preferred dividends, to \$3.29 a share earned on the 500,000 outstanding shares of common stock of no par value. This compares with a net income of \$2,439,166, or \$2.61 a share earned in the preceding year.

The annual meeting of the Digestive Ferments Co., was held at the company's offices in Detroit, Feb. 14, and the following officers were elected:—President and general manager, H. A. Burnett; vice-presidents, G. D. Pope and J. B. Schlotman; treasurer, C. T. Miller; assistant treasurer, D. A. McCall; secretary, H. T. Graber.

Edgar F. Smith, president of the American Chemical Society, will lecture on Samuel Latham Mitchill, on Thursday, March 2, Havemeyer Hall. Professor Mitchill was the first professor of chemistry at Columbia, and the first senator from the State of New York.

H. A. La Fetra, who for fifty years was connected with the advertising department of the Royal Baking Powder Co., New York, died at his home in Summit, N. J., recently at the age of 85.

Irving A. Keene, manufacturing chemist, London, with an office in New York, was recently adjudged a bankrupt. His liabilities were reported as £10,818, with assets of £2,046.

Julius Koehler, vice president and sales manager of Fritzsche Brothers, New York essential oil house, is on a trip in California.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 535-536

NEW PRODUCERS CUTTING PRICES

Market is Upset by Attitude of Manufacturers Who Claim To Be Able To Sell Below Present Quotations—H Acid Offered Openly at Concessions—Aniline Oil Shaded—Benzidine Lower—Coal-Tar Crudes Firm

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined
Acid H, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. ....gal.	\$.29	\$.29	\$.29	\$.30
Naphthalene, flake ....lb.	.07½	.07½	.07½	.09
Phenol ....lb.	.11½	.11½	.11	.09
Xylene, 10 degrees....gal.	.35	.35	.35	.45
Toluene, pure ....gal.	.30	.30	.30	.30
Aniline Oil ....lb.	.16	.16	.16½	.20
Benzaldehyde ....lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45
Betanaphthol, dist. ....lb.	.28	.28	.30	.35
Paranitroaniline ....lb.	.77	.77	.77	.90
o-Toluidine ....lb.	.20	.20	.20	.27
Average	0.298	0.298	0.300	0.341

Business in dyes and intermediates has shown little or no improvement during the week and consumers are still holding their purchases down to a very low minimum. The general uncertainty of the situation and the persistent price cutting by factors in the trade have taken away all confidence in the present market, and there is little probability of change at the present moment and until a more definite basis for business can be reached. The dye lobby inquiry at Washington is attracting some attention but not nearly as much as was expected. The trade generally is too confident of the outcome to be disturbed by an investigation of this character. Established manufacturers are showing some concern over the entrance of several new manufacturers into the field, who claim to be able to sell their products well below the present market. Whether these factors will become really seri-

ous or not, remains to be determined, but their operations are undoubtedly exerting a depressing influence on the market for the time being at least. Unfortunately some of these makers have announced their low prices before actual production has started.

Prices have shown no appreciable change as quoted, but it is freely admitted that actual business in good volume would bring sharp concessions in most items. Para-nitroaniline is the outstanding exception among intermediates and is very firm. H acid is offered openly at lower prices in some directions. Aniline oil is subject to shading for quantity. Aniline salt is firmer than recent reports have indicated. Benzidine is inactive and subject to shading. Betanaphthol is under less pressure. Coal-tar crudes are holding firm and are still very scarce.

Coal-tar Crudes

Benzene—Prices are very firmly held at recent levels in refiners' hands with very little available from resellers. The persistent demand from the motor fuel trade is doing more to hold prices firm and supplies short than the intermediate makers' consumption. Quotations on C. P. benzene are given as 29c@35c per gallon in tank cars and drums. Occasional export lots are offered at 39c@41c f. a. s. drums included.

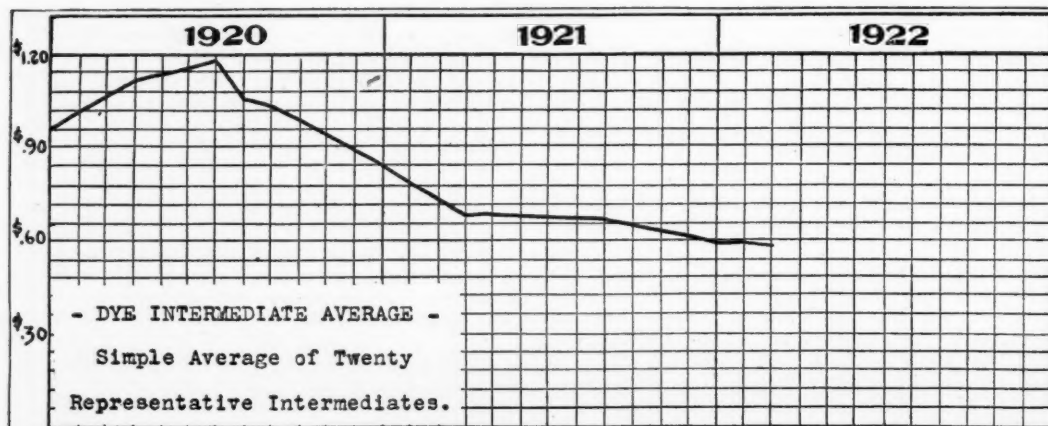
Naphthalene—Little interest has been shown in the naphthalene market recently and prices are unchanged. Outside sellers are offering flake at 6¼c@7c per pound against a refiners' price of 7½c@8½c per pound according to quantity.

Phenol—Prime white crystals are very scarce and 14c is considered the best possible at present. Outside lots of slightly off color stuff are said to be available at a trifle below the government surplus prices of 12c@17c according to packing and quantity.

Toluene—Supplies are still scarce and prices firm at 30c@36c per gallon in tanks and drums according to quantity.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Lack of business holds prices on the former basis. Makers name pure at \$1.30 and technical at \$1.10 per pound.



Acid, Gamma—Prices are soft at \$2.00 per pound from most makers. Others are quoting as high as \$2.70 per pound and are refusing to shade this figure for business. Sales as low as \$1.90 have been put through recently.

Acid, H—Makers are naming lower prices following shading. The present quotation of 85c per pound is hardly as firm as might be desired in spite of the fact that there are still makers who quote 95c and better as their minimum.

Acid, Sulfanilic—Prices as low as 24c per pound can be done easily from makers and it is not improbable that business in sufficient quantity would bring forth concessions.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Makers are doing 30c freely but rumors of lower figures are emphatically denied. Perhaps an occasional resale lot may be had below this figure but supplies are by no means certain.

Aniline Oil—Prices are named by makers at 16c per pound for small lots on the spot and quantity business can unquestionably be put through below this figure. One maker states that his quantity figure is 17c and that business is being put through at this level, but the statement is absurd on the face of it in view of the pressure to sell in other directions.

Aniline Salt—Prices recently reported appear to be impossible for the present at least as heavy business has been put through at 24c and even up to 26c for smaller lots. The maker who recently quoted down to 20c admits that he is unable to supply at this figure at present, as his plant is not in operation and will not be for another month.

Benzidine—Makers' prices are unchanged at 90c for base but this can be shaded where business is in sight.

Beta-naphthol—There is slightly less pressure noted from makers and prices are being maintained at 28c @30c per pound. The volume of business put through has been comparatively small, but under the circumstances there seems to be little to be accomplished by further reductions.

Dimethylaniline—Makers are naming prices at 38c @40c per pound on such business as is coming through and are hardly likely to shade this at present unless under exceptional circumstances.

Para-nitroaniline—Makers are very firm on para and nothing can be done below the 77c price quoted for quantity. Small lots are bringing up to 80c. Demand is fair for continuous small lots.

NATURAL DYES SLUGGISH

The market for natural dyestuffs has continued along narrow lines with few deals of importance put through. Dyers are taking only such lots as are needed for immediate use and are refusing to anticipate. Prices in the meantime are held steady by makers.

Archil Extract—Makers name double extract at 16c @18c, triple at 17c@19c, and concentrated at 18c@20c per pound on routine demand.

Fustic Extract—No change has been noted in the fustic market and prices are held at 11c@15c for liquid, 18c@26c for solid, and 24c@26c for crystals according to quality.

Hemateine Extract—Prices are quoted at 11½c@13½c per pound for liquid and 20c@27c per pound for crystals according to quality.

Logwood Extract—Solid logwood extract is quoted at 15c@23c per pound and 51° liquid at 8c@13c per pound according to quality.

DECEMBER IMPORTS OF DYES

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Imports of dyestuffs during December, according to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows:

Countries	Alizarin and Alizarin Dyes		Colors or Dyes Not Elsewhere Specified	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Belgium	—	—	637	1,863
France	50	163	33,455	7,859
Germany	20,666	47,115	138,062	318,634
Italy	1,233	3,298	1,720	1,648
Netherlands	339	826	5,060	7,893
Switzerland	—	—	81,580	133,939
England	65,020	8,959	19,958	24,090
Scotland	—	—	2,000	1,159
Canada	—	—	833	85
Japan	—	—	20	29
Australia	—	—	2	1
Total	27,308	60,361	253,327	497,190

Countries	Indigo, Natural		Extracts and Decoctions for Dyeing	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
France	—	—	1,135	826
Germany	882	2,382	110	32
Italy	—	—	9,965	459
Switzerland	110	573	—	—
England	2,016	2,845	34,320	2,998
Scotland	—	—	8,468	1,267
Salvador	6,321	4,857	—	—
Haiti	—	—	203,868	11,853
Dominican Republic ..	—	—	12,336	913
China	134	58	—	—
British India	—	—	56,000	3,570
Japan	—	—	2,825	116
Total	9,463	10,715	329,027	22,034

The imports of synthetic indigo during December were 331,320 pounds, valued at \$87,407, from France, and 5,659 pounds, valued at \$7,025, from Switzerland.

WHERE OUR DYE EXPORTS ARE GOING

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Exports of aniline dyes in December were valued at \$254,878; logwood extract, \$44,696; all other dyes, \$94,672. The principal countries making purchases and the amounts were:

Countries	Aniline Dyes		Logwood Extract		All Other	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Belgium	3,978	4,374	—	—	—	—
Spain	2,600	8	—	—	860	—
England	900	1,008	—	—	4,625	—
Canada	64,484	5,316	—	—	59,596	—
Mexico	4,137	1,390	—	—	3,555	—
Cuba	882	—	—	—	5,186	—
Argentina	7,425	—	—	—	7,545	—
Brazil	3,660	2,380	—	—	12,935	—
Columbia	1,986	—	—	—	292	—
China	2,884	109	—	—	488	—
British India	11,952	—	—	—	168	—
Japan	134,312	29,511	—	—	4,472	—
Australia	975	303	—	—	1,005	—
British South Africa ..	7,740	—	—	—	—	—

WOULD STANDARDIZE DYESTUFFS

The Department of Commerce appropriation bill provides for the development of color standards with reference to their use in standardization dyestuffs, inks, and pigments, by the Bureau of Standards. Dr. S. U. Stratton, director of the Bureau of Standards, discussing the item for color standards and measurements, before the Committee on Appropriations, compared American and German dyes.

Asked whether American dyes are as good as German, he said they were in many cases and "there is no reason why they could not be in all cases"; but he said "there is a good deal of competition going on and there is the need among our own manufacturers, practically all of them, for standardization, the definition of standards, and instructing them in the standard preparation of those dyes, so that the man who is going to buy the dyes for dyeing textiles knows he is getting the same thing."

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 538, Naval Stores, Page 539

COTTONSEED OIL ADVANCES SHARPLY

Demand For Other Vegetable Oils Increasing—China Wood Oil Higher for Shipment from the Orient—Linseed Oil Firmer—Lagos Oil and Soya Bean Oil Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
China Wood, Shipment, 1/2 lb.	Menhaden, Refd., 2c gal.
Cod, N.F., 2c gal.	Palm Lagos, 1/2 lb.
Cottonseed, 1 1/2c lb.	Soya Bean, Coast, 1/2 lb.
Linseed, 2c gal.	Whale, Refd., 5c gal.

Declined
Turpentine, 2c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.55	\$.53	\$.42	\$.50
Degras, American, bbls.	\$.03 3/4	\$.03 3/4	\$.03 1/2	\$.05
Lard, No. 1	.65	.65	.67	.80
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.42	.42	.33	.28
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.32	1.32	1.25	1.15
Red Oil, distilled	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 1/2	.07 1/2
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.11 1/4	.13 1/2
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.09 1/4	.09 1/4
Cottonseed, crude, tanks.	.10	.08 1/2	.07	.04 3/4
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.86	.84	.67	.67
Olive, denatured	1.10	1.10	1.15	1.95
Peanut, refined	.11	.11	.11	.11
Soya Bean, bbls.	.09	.09	.09	.07
Average	0.419	0.414	0.383	0.456

Featuring the oil market of the week was a sharp advance on cottonseed oil following increasing tightness of supplies. Other oils have shown a similar tendency and demand generally has been increasing in the face of short stocks all the way around. Business with everyone has been showing decided signs of improvement and consumers are taking on somewhat larger lots of all oils. Stocks in every direction are low and some factors in the trade look for further advances throughout the oil list. Whether these possibilities will actually develop is problematical, but present indications are for continued firmness.

Vegetable oil prices have advanced steadily during the week. Cottonseed oil has led the list along with lard. China wood oil is higher for shipment from the Orient although the spot market is greatly disorganized

and quoted over a wide range. Linseed oil is firmer at the recent high levels. Coconut oil lacks the firmness of other oils but is holding fairly well. Lagos palm oil is very firm at higher prices. Soya bean oil is firmer on the Coast.

Fish oils continue scarce and firm. Menhaden crude is practically unobtainable and refined grades are higher. Cod oil is scarce and higher with several sellers quoting above the market on scarcity. Whale oil has been advanced on the scarcity of crude oil.

Animal oil prices are unchanged generally but improved demand has been noted in some directions. The lard and grease markets have stiffened considerably.

Naval stores have been quiet. Turpentine is lower here. Rosin is unchanged.

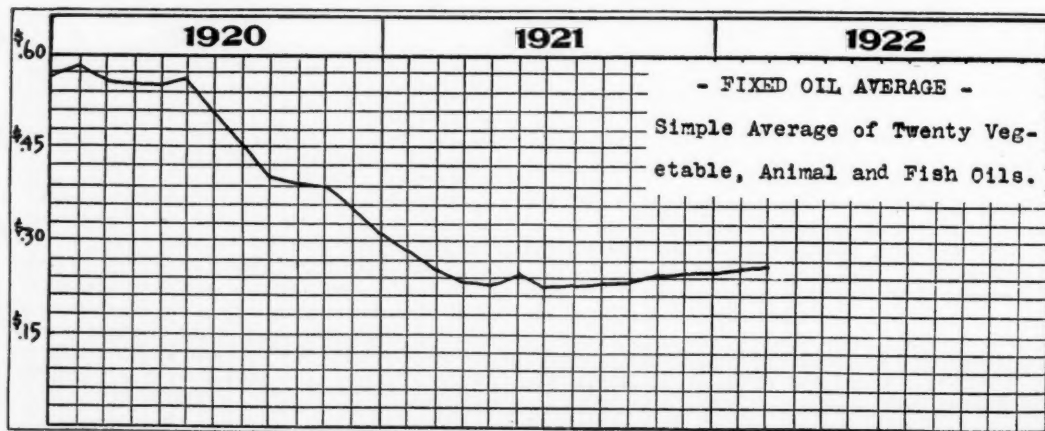
Linseed Oil—All crushers have come up to a price of 86c per gallon for domestic linseed oil in carlots of barrels on further seed advances. Imported oil has been traded on the spot at 73 3/4c@75c per gallon. Business has been done in fair proportions but still is far below the total that might be wished for. Seed prices are holding oil firm rather than demand. London spot oil is easier at 36s 6d per quintal. Antwerp quotes a firm price at 180 francs per 100 kilos.

Flaxseed prices wavered last week but recovered later and are again on a firm advancing basis. Buenos Aires seed markets quote \$2.02 1/2 per bushel. Winnipeg prices are sharply higher at \$2.45@2.46 per bushel. Duluth is similarly advanced to \$2.59@2.65 3/4 per bushel according to position.

Castor Oil—Prices are unchanged at recent levels. No. 1 oil is offered at 11 1/2c@12c and No. 3 at 10 1/2c@10 3/4c per pound.

China Wood Oil—The spot market has dragged a little recently and sellers are quoting spot barrels all the way from 13c to 16c per pound with the average around 14 1/4c@14 1/2c per pound. Prices from the Orient are firmer at not less than 11 1/4c@11 1/2c per pound c. i. f. New York. The Coast market is dead at a nominal price of 13c in barrels.

Coconut Oil—Prices on Cochin oil are easier at 9 1/4c@9 1/2c per pound in barrels here. Ceylon oil is steady at 8 1/2c@9c per pound for barrels. Manila oil on the



Coast is held at $7\frac{1}{4}c@7\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound in sellers' tanks.

Cottonseed Oil—Prices are sharply higher throughout the list on increasing interest from buyers and acute shortness of stocks. Crude oil in the South has been advanced to 10c per pound in buyers' tanks at mills where stocks are to had at all. The Exchange market for prime summer yellow has been advancing throughout the week and prices have now reached $11\frac{1}{2}c@12\frac{1}{4}c$ per pound according to position. Increased interest has been noted as orders have come in.

Olive Oil—No changes have been made in olive oil or foots. Denatured oil is held at \$1.10 per gallon. Foots on the spot are offered at $8\frac{3}{4}c@9c$ per pound against a shipment price of $8\frac{1}{4}c@8\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound.

Palm Oil—Scarcity of Lagos oil has forced buyers to pay as high as $8\frac{1}{4}c@8\frac{3}{4}c$ per pound for it recently. Other types are inactive with little or no demand.

Rapeseed Oil—No change has been made in rapeseed oil prices. Refined oil is quoted at $83c@85c$ per gallon and blown at $91c@95c$ per gallon.

Soya Bean Oil—Coast prices are slightly firmer although still below replacement values. Sellers' tanks are quoted at $7\frac{1}{2}c@7\frac{3}{4}c$ per pound. Spot crude is very difficult to get at $9\frac{1}{4}c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound in barrels.

Animal Oils

Degras—American degreas is held at $3\frac{3}{4}c@4c$ per pound and English at $4c@4\frac{1}{4}c$ per pound.

Neatsfoot Oil—Pure neatsfoot oil is easier at 95c per gallon. The 20° cold test oil is held at \$1.32 per gallon and the 30° at \$1.20 per gallon.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Newfoundland cod oil is very firm and has advanced further during the week to a present low of $55c@57c$ per gallon in barrels. Supplies are very short and some holders are asking as high as 60c per gallon for what they have.

Menhaden Oil—Crude oil is very scarce and practically unobtainable at the nominal prices of $42c@45c$ per gallon in barrels at works. Refined oil has been advanced 2c per gallon by refiners and is now quoted from 50c per gallon for light strained to 59c for blown.

Whale Oil—No. 2 crude is practically unobtainable and No. 1 is scarce at $5c@5\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound in tanks on the coast. Spot natural winter whale oil is higher and firm at 70c per gallon and bleached winter has been advanced to 75c per gallon.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices are held steady at \$5.30 for B to \$7.50 for WW with business sluggish.

Turpentine—The spot market is sluggish and prices are quoted lower at 88c per gallon. London prices are easier at 67s 3d per quintal. Savannah quotes firmer prices at $85\frac{1}{2}c$ per gallon.

ITALIAN OLIVE OIL EXPORTS INCREASE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, Feb. 15—Some increase was noted in the exportation of olive oil during January. The prices on the different olive oil markets varied very much, being as follows, per 100 kilos, at the end of January:—Molfetta extra, lire 850 to 900 (Milan); lire 880 to 900 (Genoa); lire 850 to 900 (Trieste); Calabrian, lire 850 to 900 (Milan); lire 860 to 900 (Genoa); lire 900 to 950 (Trieste); lire 900 to 910 (Bologna); lire 890 to 900 (Naples); Riviera, lire 900 to 1,000 (Genoa); lire 950 to 1,050 (Milan).

LINSEED OIL PRICES IN LONDON

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Feb. 18.—Linseed oil has soared and at the closing prices seemed firm, but it is impossible to say now how long these values will hold good. Turpentine has gone back to the level of about 70s. Other products are fairly steady and show little alteration.

Castor Oil—Quotations ex-mills, barrels free, are unchanged on a dull market. Pharmaceutical, 55s, first pressings, 50s, second pressings, 45s.

Coconut Oil—With values unchanged on the week the market closes steady. Deodorised, 50s, Ceylon 46s, Cochin, 50s.

Cottonseed Oil—This market is quieter but values are being maintained. Deodorised, 45s, common edible, 41s, soapmaking 39s 6d, crude 35s.

Linseed Oil—A steadily advancing market has been recorded during the week. Raw, naked, on spot, 39s to 39s 3d; February 37s; March-April, 36s 6d; May-Aug., 36s 3d; Hull, naked, on spot, 36s $1\frac{1}{2}d$; Feb.-April 36s $1\frac{1}{2}d$; May-Aug., 36s.

Soya Bean Oil—A quiet market with values fairly steady. Deodorised, 45s, crude Oriental, 35s.

DENY FALSE ADVERTISING OF SOAPS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Crafts and Reed Co., and the Polonia Soap Co., of Chicago, deny a complaint of unfair competition issued by the Federal Trade Commission which alleges false advertising and branding of soaps manufactured by the respondents. Such names as "Olive Bouquet," "Olive Castile," and "Medicinal Toilet Soap," are not meant to be deceptive and misleading, the respondents assert, but are established trade names in use in the manufacture and sale of soap for many years.

The soap companies state that there are no established formulas describing any particular ingredients to be used in making any brands of soap. The respondents declare further that at present they are using olive oil in the manufacture of their "Olive Bouquet," and chemical preparations of medicinal value in their "Medicinal Toilet Soap," and peroxide in "Peroxide Soap."

BRITISH LARGEST BUYERS OF ROSIN

Exports of rosin during December amounted to 142,911 barrels, valued at \$672,732. England took 40,738 barrels valued at \$178,644; Japan 15,780 barrels, valued at \$74,917; Argentina 15,367 barrels, valued at \$67,203; Brazil 14,474 barrels, valued at \$73,828.

The exports of turpentine were 723,230 gallons, valued at \$567,180. England took 288,102 gallons, valued at \$212,189; Netherlands 137,930 gallons, valued at \$103,259; Canada 59,573 gallons, valued at \$43,493; Australia 50,805 gallons valued at \$50,016; Belgium 83,372 gallons, valued at \$61,628; Argentina 24,900 gallons, valued at \$25,192; Brazil 25,217 gallons, valued at \$25,188.

The plant at Fayette and Eleventh streets, Baltimore, formerly operated by Musher & Co., manufacturers of olive oil and compounds, has been taken over by the Pompeian-Roman Corporation, which will continue the business. The consideration was \$600,000.

The General Linseed Oil Co., 1637 West Roosevelt st., Chicago, has filed notice of change of name to the General Paint & Varnish Co. The company has increased its capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 540-541

SEED PRICES LEAD BOTANICALS HIGHER

Celery, Cumin, Caraway, Poppy, Spanish Anise, Canary, and Mustard Seeds Advance—Spanish Saffron Up Again—Ipecac Much Firmer—Mandrake Stiffens—Rhubarb Nominal—Fish Berries Cut

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Colocynth Pulp, 12c lb.	Aniseed, Span., ¼c lb.
Manna, Sml. Flk., 9c lb.	Canary Seed, ½c lb.
Vanilla Bns., S. A., \$1 lb.	Caraway Seed, Dutch, ½c lb.
Saffron, Span., \$1 lb.	Celery Seed, 1c lb.
Shellac, T.N., 6c lb.	Cumin Seed, Mor., 1½c lb.
Rose Leaves, Red, 7c lb.	Flaxseed, 25c bbl.
Helonias Root, 7c lb.	Hemp Seed, Manch., ½c lb.
Ipecac Root, Cart., 20c lb.	Mustard, Eng. Yel., ¼c lb.
Mandrake Rt., 1c lb.	Poppy Seed, Dutch, ½c lb.
Rhubarb Root, 5c lb.	Cantharides, Chln., 5c lb.
Cascara Amarga, 10c lb.	Roman Chamomiles, 5c lb.
Dragon's Blood Reeds, 2c lb.	Kousoo Flrs., 15c lb.
Almonds, Bitter, 10c lb.	Senna Pods, T.V., 1c lb.
Soap Bark, Crsh., ¼c lb.	Dandelion Root, ½c lb.
Fish Berries, 1½c lb.	Ginger, Cochin, 1c lb.

Declined

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$.22	\$.22	\$.22	\$.35
Buchu Leaves, Short	1.00	1.00	1.05	2.30
Cantharides, Russian	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Cocculus Indicus .....	.05	.06½	.06½	.18
Ergot, Spanish	1.00	1.00	1.03	.65
Insect Powder, pure .....	.60	.60	.39	.55
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.....	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.75
Nux Vomica .....	.09	.09	.10	.12
Opium, gum	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D. ....	.70	.65	.50	.50
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon.....	2.25	2.25	2.50	3.90
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.....	.09	.09	.09	.10
Average	1.36	1.36	1.34	1.78

Although purchasing during the week past has shown no remarkable increase, small routine orders predominating, the materially higher position of most European exchanges combined with a realization on the part of dealers here that spot stocks are short in the case of a wide number of items, has tended to crystallize the strong undertone of the spot market. The seed group has stood out during the week as reduced holdings have forced prices up. The refusal of importers here to cover for import of many botanicals during the past year or so owing to the low prices ruling on spot and the distressed goods present, is now begin-

ning to be felt in this market. The future is likely to see a further development of this condition induced by the much higher levels and rising tendency of foreign exchanges.

Among the seeds, Dutch caraway and poppy are up. Celery, cumin, Manchurian hemp, English mustard, canary, and Spanish anise seeds are also higher. Spanish saffron is up sharply again. Small flake manna has shot up. Ipecac is materially firmer. Rhubarb is practically nominal. Mandrake has stiffened. Helonias is firmer. Chinese cantharides are very scarce on spot. Fish berries have been cut. Cascara amarga is cheaper. Soap bark is weak.

Crude Drugs

Cantharides—Chinese are very scarce here and firmer. Whole at \$1.05 and powder at \$1.10@\$1.15 spot. Prices tend upward. Russian powder at \$2.65.

Cascara Amarga—Cheaper lots available on spot at 40c a pound.

Colocynth—The price of spot pulp in kegs has been boosted sharply to 37c@40c a pound. Apples quiet at 24c@25c for Trieste.

Dragon's Blood Reeds—Good quality reeds easier at 68c@70c spot.

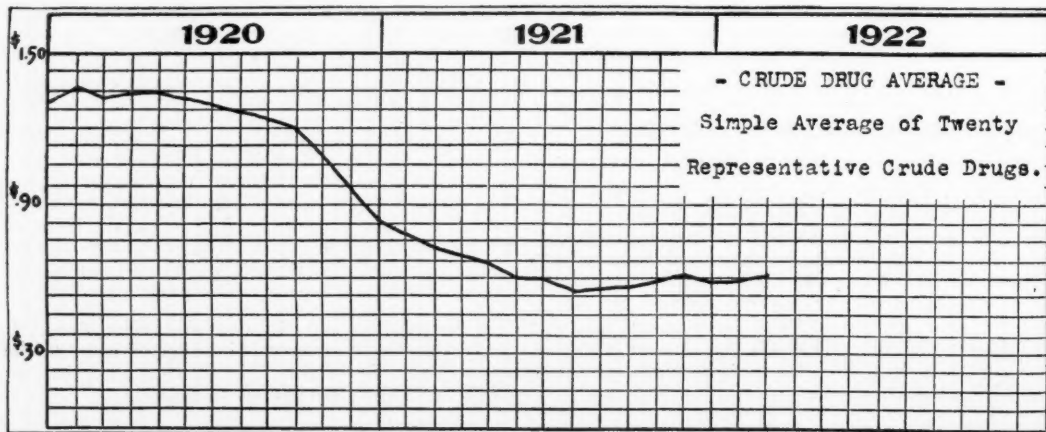
Ergot—Quiet and unchanged as demand continues inactive. The spot market for small lots holds at \$1.03 while bigger quantities are being held at 90c in bond. A bearish communication from Europe gives 87c c. i. f. for shipment and advises against forward purchase.

Lycopodium—Indicated as firmer but unchanged at \$1.00@\$1.05 a pound on spot.

Manna—Small flake up sharply to 52c@55c a pound late last week as the cheap seller here withdrew. Large flake at 85c unchanged.

Nux Vomica—Still weak receiving little consumer attention as the price looks to lower levels. Weakening in Calcutta. On spot 9c for buttons in a small way and 12c for powdered U. S. P. in barrels.

Balsams—Tolu very scarce and firm at the recent advance to 45c as imported and 50c for cleaned. Peru at \$1.60@\$1.70 a pound. Oregon fir now inside at \$1.45 a gallon on spot.



Barks

Cascara Sagrada—On spot as to quantity, last peel bark is named at 10c@12c a pound. Older bark to 15c as to seller and age.

Elm—Still in small demand at 28c a pound. One or two choice lots at 30c but receiving little call. Ground at 14c@15c spot.

Soap—Crushed is being shaded to 8½c a pound on a parity with the cut. Whole easy at 5c@5½c spot.

Berries

Fish Berries have been cut sharply to 5c a pound spot for bags owing to larger offers and competition. Junipers slightly easier at 3¾c for bags. Cubebs slightly firmer owing to higher import cost.

Flowers

Insect—Demand for insect powder continues active. No further change in the price has been noted this week, pure powder holding at 60c a pound unchanged and half-and-half at 35c@36c. Flowers for shipment are held close to 50c a pound while spot goods are held by millers for grinding and are not available on open market.

Saffron—Spanish saffron has been jacked up to \$19.00 a pound inside on spot with \$19.50 talked of in one quarter. Demand is confined to small lots for immediate use, as might be expected.

Gums

White olibanum tears reported available now at 22c with others at 14c. Siftings at 9¾c@10c. Arabic amber sorts at 10c@10½c spot. White tragacanth ribbons easy at \$2.25 spot.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Further spot developments await accurate advices from Cape Town. Last price reported at 75c c. i. f. for shipment. Spot short leaf in very little demand at \$1.00.

Belladonna—One lot ex-store Chicago testing 0.53 T. A. at 10c. Spot at 11c@14c as to test, all U. S. P. or over.

Digitalis—Weak on spot at 9c. For shipment from abroad at 5c f. o. b.

Horehound—Herb on spot at 8c@9c a pound. Shipment from Europe held at 8c.

Senna—T. V. Pods are cheaper here at 6c a pound. Powdered 8c spot. Alex siftings easier at 9½c.

Stramonium—Weak at 9c a pound here. For shipment from abroad at 8c in ton lots.

Roots

Dandelion—While spot goods are offering at 8c@8½c a pound, foreign shippers are demanding 9c a pound for shipment.

Helonias—Rose sharply late last week to an inside of 45c a pound spot.

Ipecac—Getting firmer and firmer. The price for whole Cartagena jumped to \$1.50 during the week. Stocks both here and in South America reduced. Powdered still \$1.60 in a small way. No Rio available.

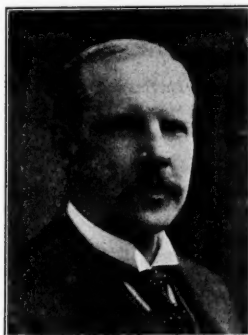
Mandrake—Holders have moved prices up to 12c a pound spot, and in one instance to 13c. Excess stocks have been about cleaned out.

Rhubarb—Practically nominal on spot. Holders of the small residual stocks have jacked prices up to 70c for whole and 75c for powder.

Senega—On spot, as to seller at \$1.10 a pound to \$1.25. Country reported short stocked. Export inquiry good.

DR. RUSBY HOME AGAIN

Dr. Henry H. Rusby, dean of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University, who headed the Mulford Biological Exploration of the Amazon Basin and was obliged to turn back on account of illness returned on Monday to his home, 776 DeGraw avenue, Newark. He has neuritis and an infected tooth. Soon after he started on his tedious return trip he was picked up by a launch owned by the Bolivia government and was able to make the 1,600-mile journey without mishap. He left Dr. William M. Mann, assistant entomologist of the United States Natural History Museum, in charge.



Dr. H. H. Rusby

The expedition has been fairly successful, he said, though at some places it was hampered by the rains and at others by the fact that most of the flora had perished during the dry season. At Rurrenabaque in the forest at the foot of the Andes, where Dr. Rusby left the party, many delicious fruits were found growing wild, some of them unknown to science. At Lake Rogaqua huge alligators destroyed many of the nets set by Dr. Everett Pearson, ichthyologist of the party. In the five months that Dr. Rusby was with the expedition the collectors gathered 25,000 insects, 12,000 botanical specimens, several hundred fish and 100 reptiles. Some of the botanical specimens have pharmaceutical value.

Senate bill 336 and Assembly bill 503 pending in the two houses of the New York Legislature, originally amending the law in relation to the adulteration of foods, have been revised so as to relate only to drugs. In addition to setting up the standards usually recognized in such measures, these bills prohibit the use of methyl alcohol or "any methylated preparation made from it"—this applies to preparations for external as well as internal use.

Directors of the Drug and Chemical Club, 100 Will iam st., New York elected the following officers, Feb. 23: President Frank P. Cheesman vice president, Otto E. Schaeffer; secretary, Charles R. Pitcher; treasurer, Randall O. Walker. The president appointed the following as chairmen of standing committees: Finance, Willis M. Rosendale; house, Charles E. Loring; membership, Willis O. Robb; art and entertainment, Henry S. Chatfield.

A division of narcotic drug control is sought to be established in the State Health Department by a bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Morris Bloch, Democrat, of New York. The measure carries an appropriation of \$100,000. A similar department was abolished by the 1921 Legislature.

G. A. N. King of the McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., crude drug importers of Minneapolis, was a visitor at the New York office of his house this week.

Louis Sulzer, head of Sulzer Bros., a crude drug house at Madison, Ind., died at his home in Madison, Feb. 18.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Pages 542-543

EXCHANGE RISE BOOSTS IMPORT COSTS

Many Oils Cost More to Bring In—Lavender Flowers Stronger—Bourbon Geranium Easier—Eucalyptus Reduced Again—Cassia Situation Softens—Orange Oils Ease Off Slightly

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Almond, Sweet, 5c lb. Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 1c lb.
Oil Caraway, Rect., 10c lb. Oil Hemlock, 10c lb.
Oil Lavender, U.S.P., 25c lb.

Declined

Oil Cassia, Tech., 10c lb. Oil Mustard, Natural, \$2 lb.
Oil Eucalyptus, 2c lb. Oil Orange, W.I., 5c lb.
Oil Geranium, Bourbon, 25c lb. Oil Origanum, 5c lb.
Oil Tansy, Amer., 25c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$6.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.55	.54	.50	.35
Oil Cloves	2.15	2.15	2.20	1.50
Oil Lemon .....	.70	.70	.65	.80
Oil Peppermint, Natural	1.70	1.70	1.75	4.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	7.15	7.15	7.10	9.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.53	.53	.53	.70
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.00
Coumarin	3.00	3.00	3.25	5.00
Methyl Salicylate .....	.35	.35	.35	.45
Vanillin .....	.55	.55	.55	.65
Average	2.13	2.13	2.14	3.28

The general aspect of the essential oil situation shows no variations. Business continues quiet, confined to routine needs, with little evidence of expansion noted during the past fortnight. Prices display variable movements. Higher exchange rates at various points of shipment abroad tend to stiffen cost of import on a number of oils. Shading, although not quite so pronounced as it was a month or so ago, is still forcing down values of a few oils. The Messina essences are firmer for shipment. Several sources of cheap lavender have withdrawn on higher import figures. Citronella is very firm, but has apparently quieted down somewhat this week. Caraway prices are higher on spot. Cassia has reacted slightly to lower prices on new offers. Eucalyptus has been shaded. Hemlock is

firmer in some quarters. Sandalwood continues firm on spot.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—True sweet pressed oil of almonds is indicated as higher in some quarters, 45c@50c a pound now being asked as to brand, packing and quantity. U. S. P. bitter oil at \$4.75 unchanged and sans prussic acid at \$5.25.

Oil Anise—Two levels are quoted on spot. Prices getting the business here are 60c for technical and 65c for U.S.P. in cases. Some holders are quoting nothing under 65c for technical and 70c for U. S. P.

Oil Bergamot—Although quotations for shipment are higher, the smallness of spot demand holds prices unchanged at \$5.00 a pound for standard goods.

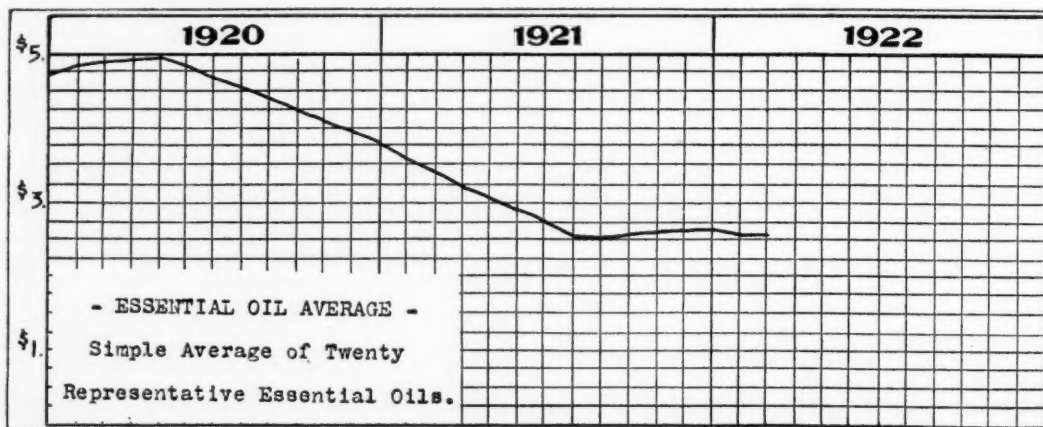
Oil Camphor—White Japanese oil at 19c a pound spot, Chinese at 18c, both drums. Safrol, new imports, at 55c spot. Makers maintain artificial sassafras at 53c unchanged.

Oil Caraway—Holders are asking higher prices for oil caraway here owing to the advanced cost of raw material, Dutch seed reported inside this week at 8½c spot. Rectified oil now at \$1.70 a pound here.

Oil Cassia—New supplies of technical cassia are offered here at slightly easier prices, \$1.20 now being quoted for a good 75-80 per cent oil in original cases. Redistilled, U. S. P. at \$1.65@1.70 a pound unchanged, possibly \$1.60 on a new import. A leading importer here is reported to have a supply of 85 per cent technical cassia afloat near-by, which will be offered shortly.

Oil Citronella—The strong position of Ceylon citronella has changed but little this week. Prices are about the same for drums at 55c a pound spot. Stocks continue limited here. Demand has fallen off somewhat since the last report, although outwardly the firmness of the situation appears unchanged. At 55c, buyers are evidently not quite so willing to take on citronella in quantity.

Oil Cloves—Easy and in continued small demand at \$2.15@2.25 a pound for cans as to source of quotation.



The spice is also uncertain at 32c in a big way for spot Zanzibars in bales.

Oil Eucalyptus—With the approach of spring and the end of the consuming season, competition between holders of ample spot stocks has further reduced prices here. Spot U. S. P. Australian oil in cases has been shaded to 38c openly.

Oil Geranium—Bourbon is easier as new crop time arrives, \$4.75 a pound now being generally held for good quality spot oil. African very firm and as scarce as ever at \$7.00 a pound for genuine.

Oil Hemlock—On reports of very short supplies from the country, hemlock and spruce prices are higher in some quarters here at 80c a pound.

Oil Lavender—For a U.S.P. fair grade oil on spot, \$3.00 a pound is now best, no further stocks of \$2.75 decent quality goods being available. Higher cost of import is responsible, up to \$4.00 laid down cost being cabled here. For real lavender, \$3.00@3.50 a pound is cheapest. Of course, the spike mixtures can still be had at any price the buyer wants to pay.

Oil Lemon—Unchanged here and quiet at 70c a pound inside for standard coppers, ranging to 80c as to brand and quantity. Quotations for shipment still higher on the recent upward move in lire. Equivalent to 85c to import.

Oil Mustard—True natural cheaper at \$17.00 a pound on spot. Artificial at \$3.00.

Oil Orange—In spite of the firmer position of exchange on Italy and higher cost to import orange, the spot situation is easier. For Sicilian oil, \$2.90@3.00 a pound is named for coppers while West Indian goods are easier at \$2.10@2.20 a pound as to quantity and seller. Demand continues slack.

Oil Peppermint—Shows no change. Quiet and dull at \$1.70 a pound for spot cases of natural, \$1.90 for U.S.P.

Oil Sandalwood—Continues a firm spot here at \$7.25 a pound for standard Mysore oil. Some quotations heard at \$7.15 also, as against \$7.10 a week ago.

Oil Tansy—Supply of spot tansy oil at \$7.50 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Imported goods at \$3.00 a pound spot; American makers at \$3.25. Demand quiet.

Methyl Salicylate—Steady demand for 50 lb. cans at 35c a pound from makers. Resellers indicated shading this.

SANDALWOOD OIL ADULTERATED

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 1—It is reported by the "Kobe Shimbun" that the Metropolitan Police are busy prosecuting dealers in adulterated sandalwood oil which is being sold in large quantities in Tokyo and Osaka. Hitherto, says the Japanese paper, official tests of the oil, as well as all chemicals and drugs, have been made by the Health Experimental Bureau of the Home Office, and by a Tokyo and Osaka firm, which adopted the marks M and P in a circle. The Bureau test was in the highest repute, but certain manufacturers procured a quantity of Indian sandalwood oil, much inferior to the Chinese oil, and managed to get it passed by the two licensed concerns. The Metropolitan Police have ordered the Osaka Prefectural Police to examine the oil for sale in various drug stores in Osaka, and the Home Office contemplates a revision of the Pharmaceutical Code.

ITALIAN ESSENTIAL OILS LOWER

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, Feb. 15—During January, owing to temporary suspension of payments by a large Italian bank, the demand for essential oils on the home market was reduced very greatly. Exportation was, however, favored through a decline in foreign exchange, that brought the United States dollar from a value of lire 23.65 to a value of lire 21.50; the English pound sterling from lire 97.50 to lire 91.50; the French franc from lire 1.87 to lire 1.85, and the German mark from lire 0.12 to lire 0.11.

Such conditions caused a certain number of products to fall somewhat in price. Some of the changes noted being as follows, per kilo:—Angelica seed fell from lire 1,250 to 1,200, but root remained at lire 1,500; absynth, fell from lire 260 to 250. Many products were not affected including arnica flowers which remained at lire 3,000; Roman chamomiles, lire 1,800; cedar fruits lire 75; cypress leaves, lire 105; fennel, lire 65; juniper twigs, lire 50; Florence iris, lire 4,000; laurel, lire 80. Italian lavender, fell from lire 180-255 to 180-240; Calabrian lemon juice, hand squashed, 6% citral, fell from lire 35 to 25; machine crushed lemon juice, fell from lire 29 to 22; Reggio mandarin fell from lire 250 to 170; Piedmontese peppermint, fell from lire 165-175 to 160-175; neroli sweet orange fell from lire 4,250 to 3,750; neroli bitter orange, fell from lire 9,400 to 9,000.

Some of the prices per Sicilian pound at Messina were as follows; lemon juice, fell from lire 9.50 to 7.40-7.50; bitter orange, from lire 31.50 to 29.50; sweet orange from lire 37 to 36; bergamot oil, 30-35%; ethers, from lire 60 to 59; mandarin, from lire 75 to 48.

The following prices were noted for deterpenized essential oils at Milan:—Bitter orange, lire 3,500; sweet orange, lire 3,800; bergamot oil, lire 500; cedar, lire 600; lemongrass, lire 170; lemon, lire 350-370; mandarin, lire 7,000; peppermint, lire 330.

Some French quotations for essential oils c. i. f. Milan were as follows:—Amber, francs 9,000; anis anethole, francs 30; Bay S. Thomas, francs 110; cajeput, francs 18; Java cananga, francs 60; Ceylon cinnamon, francs 300; Ceylon citronella, francs 12; eucalyptus, francs 20; cloves, francs 70; Algerian geranium, francs 250; gingergrass, francs 60; rosewood, francs 35; sandalwood, francs 450; lemongrass, francs 35; French marjoram, francs 75; bitter almonds, free from prussic acid, francs 100; musk, francs 1,500; nutmeg, francs 80; petit grain, francs 300; sylvestre pine, francs 30; Bulgarian rose, francs 4,000; red thyme, francs 35; ylang ylang, francs 275, etc.

The principal producers, importers and merchants of perfumes and essential oils, coming from different parts of Italy, met at Rome and founded a new association to defend their interests. The present financial difficulties, and the crisis prevailing in the essential oil industry were discussed and steps were taken to induce the Italian government to reduce the taxes.

The Bush Laboratories, St. Louis, has been incorporated by George H. Sutter, secretary-treasurer of the Bush Beverage and Supply Co., Chas. Speck, president, and Fred C. Mueller, vice president of the same company, and Lee M. Pierce. The Bush Beverage and Supply Co., is now engaged in the manufacture of beverages and in handling sacramental wines. The new incorporation will manufacture flavoring extracts.

The Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association held its regular weekly meeting at the Elks Club, Chicago, Wednesday, March 1. The attendance was larger than at any recent luncheon.

The Consuming Industries

TEXTILES MILL OWNERS TO SUBMIT PRODUCTION COSTS TO ARBITRATORS

Stipulation Is Made That Statistics Must Be Considered Confidential—Strikers Supplied With Funds by Fall River and Lawrence Unions—Deadlock May Last Some Time

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, March 1.—The textile strike in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire mills has reached a deadlock, owing to the rejection of arbitration by the manufacturers. In defending their position the Rhode Island cotton mill owners have told Judge J. Jerome Hahn, chairman of the State Board of Mediation and Conciliation, that they would submit, as individual companies, affidavits of costs of their products both before and after the wage reduction and quotations showing the prices of their various commodities.

The manufacturers' statement was made in reply to a request of the Mediation Board that they furnish it with full figures of the cost of operation in order that the board might make a complete investigation of the condition of the Rhode Island cotton manufacturing industry and thus be enabled to make reasonable recommendations for a settlement of the present strike.

The mill owners stipulate that the figures shall be regarded as strictly confidential. The last paragraph of their communication reads:

"Such information relates to the most important details of their business and hence it must be understood that such information will be furnished for your personal examination only to be used in your efforts toward mediation and conciliation, but that it is not to be made public or used as a basis of any public inquiry."

Explaining their refusal to arbitrate the manufacturers say in part:

"The economic forces that have brought about the nation-wide deflation in prices of all commodities, bear with the same force upon the cotton industry as upon the other industries of the nation.

"The price at which our goods must be sold is fixed by the open market. No arbitration can reach or affect this price. The adjustment of wages to enable us to meet market prices is a subject of thoughtful consideration by every manufacturer and improper adjustment means the ruin of our business and consequent idleness to all our employees.

"No arbitration can give us any information which we do not already possess as to the wages which we can pay and keep the cost of production of our goods within a price at which they can be sold."

Rioting continues in spite of the presence of troops. The strikers seem to have plenty of money, and very few have returned to work, but the Rhode Island mills are moving goods daily.

Construction of a 10,000-spindle cotton mill at the new state penitentiary now being built near Montgomery, Ala., will be under way within two months. Cotton sheeting and osnaburgs are to be manufactured. Completion of the mill by Oct. 1 is the hope of state officials. The mill is to be erected within the prison walls. The old cotton mill at the Alabama state prison at Speigner has been advertised for sale.

Netw Consuming Companies

Chemical Specialties Co., Cleveland, O., capital \$50,000. William Rockwell, R. E. Anderson

Velvet Gum Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Chewing gum. Representative, Horace G. Eastburn, Wilmington, Del.

Royalcross Co., Brooklyn, capital \$50,000. Essences and extracts. A. M. Wilson, M. Levine. Attorney, J. B. Baer, 2 Rector st., New York.

Baxter Paper Corp., New York, capital \$100,000. H. L. Bunker, I. Baxter, H. J. Wellebil. Attorneys, Graves, Miles & Yawger, 111 Broadway.

De Chatillon, New York, capital \$5,000. Perfumes and extracts. T. J. Lewis, H. H. Kirk Schneider, F. Delaney. Attorney, R. Marks, 320 Broadway.

Arden Drug Co., Bronx Borough, New York City, capital \$50,000. L. Kossin, G. Breslin. Attorney, P. Kossin, 57 West 112th st., New York.

Rainbow Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Toilet articles. B. Kinsay, Charles L. Mickel, Wm. Templeton, Connelville, Pa.

Kauffman Dyeing & Finishing Works, New York, capital \$100,000. J. and A. Kauffman, R. Trackman. Attorney, M. Kaufman, 276 Fifth ave.

Jayne & Sidebottom, New York, capital \$10,000. To make chemicals and act as agents. D. W. Jayne, H. G. Sidebottom, L. T. McManus. Attorneys, McKerchery & Link, 40 Rector st.

Hartstall, Kahn & Daly, New York, capital \$60,000. To make silks and wools. R. C. Hartstall, L. Margulies, C. R. Kahn. Attorneys, Zalkin & Cohen, 49 Chambers st.

Waterville Textile Mills, Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., capital \$75,000. W. N. Hallock, Le R. L. Harding, S. H. Jarman. Attorney, E. Shilbey, 63 Wall st., New York.

Pepsi-Cola Co., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. To make a drink. Incorporated by the Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Magnetic Knitting Mills, New York, capital \$50,000. H. and B. Halper, E. Joseph. Attorney, J. M. Leibner, 63 Park Row.

Bailey Corp., Troy, N. Y., capital \$100,000. To make patent medicines. W. H. and M. J. Bailey, H. H. Gedney. Attorney, F. S. Farmer, Troy.

George Jolley, Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$50,000. To make soft drinks. G. and S. Jolley, W. J. Armbruster. Attorney, J. S. Kimbloe, Buffalo.

Commonwealth Drug and Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. R. Lincoln Jester, Hodge Lester, H. L. Adams, Philadelphia. Incorporated by Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

Gonowingo Talc Co., Inc., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. To make talcum powder. Josiah J. Markle, Archibald Crozier, M. E. Hother-sall, Wilmington. Incorporated by Delaware Incorporating Co.

Goodliiss, Dover, Del., capital \$8,000. To make toilet articles. Incorporated by the Corporation Trust Co. of America, Wilmington, Del.

Consolidated Ethyl Solvents Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. Incorporated by the Corporation Guarantee and Trust Co.

Kansas City Knitting Corp., Volatile, Columbia County, N. Y., capital \$100,000. W. A. and W. S. and H. S. Harder. Attorney, F. J. Collier, Hudson, N. Y.

Dr. W. D. Stokes & Co., Dover, Del., capital \$200,000. To make proprietary medicines. Incorporated by the Corporation Service Co., Wilmington, Del.

All-in-One, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Toilet articles. Incorporated by American Guaranty and Trust Co., Wilmington, Del.

Morris Tanning Co., Peabody, Mass., capital \$100,000. Chas. D. C. Moore, Abraham Cohen, Beachmont, Mass.

Haines Shellac Works, Inc., New York, capital \$10,000. S. J. and J. Haines, H. Mass. Attorney, David Sobel, 136 William st., New York.

California Asbestos & Kieselguhr Co., Los Angeles, capital \$1,000,000. To make insulation products. O. P. Posey, Pasadena, Cal.

Name Changes—S. H. S., of Philadelphia, to Modern Pharmacal Co.

Canadian Incorporations

Drug Sales Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, capital \$25,000. Drugs and chemicals. Colville Sindair, Ralph E. Allan.

Krystol Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, capital \$100,000. Leland S. McLeod, Ralph A. Meyer, F. L. F. Tranquillini.

Weston's Drug Co., Ltd., Toronto, capital \$40,000. Andrew Dods, Mervil MacDonald, Geoffrey W. Adams.

Drug Specialties, Ltd., Toronto, capital \$50,000. To manufacture germicides and disinfectants. Frederick H. Roberts, John F. Mahon, Raymond C. O'Donoghue.

Glad Hand Cleaner Co., Ltd., Montreal, capital \$50,000. To manufacture soaps. Peter Bercovitch, R. L. Calder, Adolph Gardner.

TEXTILE SCHOOL TO CELEBRATE

John Fiser, president of the Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, during the course of his address at the 1921 banquet of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Textile School, stressed the importance of a fitting celebration of the Association's twenty-first birthday in 1922. He expressed the hope that the club's dining room, then taxed to its capacity would be far too small, and that the association would be compelled to avail itself of the club's offer of the use of its auditorium. The Alumni Association has taken up Mr. Fiser's suggestion and is making plans for at least 500 guests at the outing and banquet to be held on June 2.

A. H. Heisey, president of the A. H. Heisey Glass Co., Newark, Ohio, died in his cottage at Atlantic City, N. J., February 13. He was 77 years old. Mr. Heisey was born in Brownsville, Pa., and served in the Union army in the Civil War. He entered the glass business as a boy and in 1896 organized the concern which bears his name. He was known as a producer of fine flint glassware.

The Crane Enameling Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., recently organized as a subsidiary of the Crane Co., 835 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, with capital of \$1,500,000, has taken possession of the local plants of the Mutual Enameling Co. and the Cahill Iron Works, and will operate these plants for the manufacture of high-grade enamel ware. R. T. Crane, Jr., Chicago, is president.

The Wildman Rubber Co. of Bay City, Mich., is hastening the completion of its plant, now in course of erection, to be used for the manufacture of tires. The company has arranged for a stock issue of \$5,000,000, and this will be used, in part, for building and equipment. W. W. Wildman, formerly president of the Portage Rubber Co., is head of the company.

The Pacific States Rubber Co., recently organized by A. M. Elliott, of Vancouver, British Columbia, is arranging for a plant for the manufacture of rubber products of various kinds. The initial plant unit will cost about \$500,000, and later extensions will bring the investment up to \$1,000,000.

The cotton industry in Italy, has recently undergone a noticeable slump in spite of the fact that ocean freight rates on raw cotton have been reduced. It is claimed this condition is attributable to the fear that German competition will ruin export trade.

Fuller & Coepp, 998 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal., manufacturers of glass products, have plans under way for a two-story, reinforced-concrete plant at 11th and Jackson streets, Oakland, Cal.

The Taubel-Scott-Kitzmiller Co., of Cleveland, Tenn., has added to its equipment for manufacturing mercerized hosiery and will now have capacity for 2,500 dozen pairs daily.

William Skinner & Sons, Holyoke, Mass., will erect a new mill, 200 by 80 feet, and four stories estimated to cost \$100,000. Several hundred looms will be installed.

The Wellsboro, (Pa.) Silk Mills will erect a new three-story plant, 50x200 feet, estimated to cost about \$300,000 including machinery.

The Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga., manufactures of the fabrics, are installing new machinery.

Trade Tips for Sellers

The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, has adopted a production schedule of 17,000 to 18,000 casings a day.

The Bigelow, Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn., will build an addition to the jacquard mill, and add fifty looms.

The Indiana Window Glass Co., Vincennes, Ind., has resumed operations at its plant, following a considerable period of curtailment.

Jules J. Quertinmont and associates of Point Marion, Pa., are to build a window glass plant, 5-pot size, employing 550 men, at Fairchance, Pa.

The Du Bois Tire & Rubber Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has begun operations at its new plant, and is said to have taken orders to insure capacity output for the year.

Nine looms from Nottingham, England, have been received by the Stafford Lace Co., Rockville, Conn. The new machinery cost \$100,000, the looms weighing about 14 tons each.

Six glass plants in the Charleston, W. Va., district have resumed operations, giving employment to about 1,500 men. Three window glass plants have also started up, employing 850 men.

James E. Smith & Son, weavers of rag rugs, Millville, N. J., are occupying their new mill known as the Millville Fluff Rug Factory. The equipment includes 42 narrow looms and 8 broad looms.

Charles B. Peters, president of the Peters Oil Co. of Tulsa, Okla., will establish a cotton mill on the Sand Springs Railway, between Sand Springs and Tulsa. The cost is estimated at \$300,000.

A company is being formed at Sao Paulo, Brazil, for the manufacture of bottles, demijohns and glass. The subscribed capital is 400,000 milreis. The milreis is now quoted about \$0.125 U. S. currency.

A new tannery at South Wilmington, Del., will begin operations this month. One of the largest Wilmington plants is now treating 1,400 to 1,600 skins per day, more than double the average daily amount during the year past.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., reports gross profit on sales of \$6,004,521.28, and net profit from operations of \$1,437,094.18. Deductions amounted to \$2,389,969.37, showing a deficit of \$506,959.97. The balance Dec. 31, was \$6,116,777.30.

The Central Leather Co., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, showed a net loss of \$9,230,486, against a loss of \$20,590,005 in 1920. The deficit in 1921 after dividend and interest payments amounted to \$11,651,426, against \$25,751,605 in 1920.

The Cash Mills of Gaffney, S. C., have been reorganized as the Alma Mills. W. C. Hamrick, executive head of the new company, says the capital will be \$600,000. W. R. Tattersall, of Gaffney, will be the superintendent. Yarn spinning will be begun at once.

The Lyonnaise Silk Dye Works has begun business in Central Falls, R. I. The plant has capacity for 300 pieces and 3,000 pounds skein yarn daily and employs 20 hands. The president, Jules Chaussabel and the secretary and treasurer, Albin Montchal are from Lyons, France.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 544

COCOA BUTTER AND ANISE OIL HIGHER

Oil Bergamot and Japanese Refined Camphor Easier—Quotations Lower for Caffeine, Linseed Oil, Oxalic Acid, Strychnine, and Turpentine—Acetone and Phenacetin Firmer

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, March 1—Few changes have occurred this week in fine chemicals on crude drugs. Higher quotations are announced on celery seed, cocoa butter, senega root, star anise oil, and shellac.

The market is firmer on acetone and phenacetin. Prices are easier for oil bergamot and Japanese refined camphor.

Quotations are lower on caffeine, linseed oil, oxalic acid, strychnine, and turpentine.

London, Feb. 18, (By Mail)—There is not much change in the markets since last week's report, the demand for export requirements being very dull. Agar Agar is higher, No. 1 Kobe strip being now quoted at 3s 6d per pound on spot and 3s 5d c. i. f. for new crop to arrive.

Balsam Tolu has again advanced, 2s 3d per pound being now asked for good quality on spot.

Camphor Refined—Japanese 2½ pound slabs are firmer at 3s 10d per pound on spot and 3s 7 1-2d per pound to arrive, for February to April shipment.

Citric Acid is lower, and may now be bought at 1s 11d per pound, less 5 per cent.

Cloves—Zanzibar are easier, at 1s 4 1-2d per pound on spot, but Amboyana are very scarce.

Cod Liver Oil—The Norwegian fishery has opened well, and new oil is offered for 90s to 95s per barrel c. i. f., but it is as yet too early to consider this price as firm.

Coumarin—With a better demand, the price is firmer, as much as 11s 6d per pound being now asked.

Iron and Quinine Cit.—The makers have reduced their price and now quote 100 ounce tins 10 1-2d per ounce, 25 ounce tins 10 3-4d, 16 ounce bottles 11d, and 1 ounce bottles 1s 0¼d per ounce, all in 100 ounce quantities, Nett cash.

Insect Flowers are a little higher, at from 215s to 220s per cwt for Japan three-quarter-closed flowers.

Jalap Resin is 1s per pound lower, being now 24s per pound, and powdered is 25s per pound.

Nux Vomica is somewhat easier, Cochin for forward shipment being offered at 32s per cwt c. i. f. London.

Phenacetin is easier, although rather unsettled, the general quotation being about 5s 3d per pound on spot.

Saffron still moves higher, finest Valencia being very scarce and fetching 80s per pound on spot.

Strychnine—Prices have been reduced by makers about 6d per ounce, and are now listed as follows: Pure Cryst 6s 6d, powder 6s 5d, hydrochlor 5s 6d, hypophosph 7s 9d, nitrate 5s 8d, phosphate 6s 3d, and sulphate 5s 6d per ounce Nett.

Turpentine is a little easier, the closing price for American either for spot or March-April shipment being 70s 9d per cwt.

Veratrine is about 9d per ounce lower, makers quoting pure alkaloid, hydrochlor, and sulfate at 6s 9d per ounce.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Italy (lira)	193	.053
France (franc)	193	.092
Great Britain (pound sterling)	4.886	\$4.428
Germany (mark) per hundred	23.80	.440
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred	20.30	1.795
Poland (mark) per hundred	23.80	.026
Austria (crown) per hundred	20.30	.021
Japan (yen)	499	.473
Spain (peseta)	193	.160
Holland (guilder)	402	.384
Belgium (franc)	198	.087
Norway (crown)	268	.172
Switzerland (franc)	193	.196
Sweden (crown)	268	.266
Denmark (crown)	278	.211
Argentina (peso)	424	.371
Brazil (milreis)	279	.138
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	789	.530
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.700
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.748
Russia—(100 rubles)	51.50	.100

IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH TAR PRODUCTS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Feb. 18.—Values in coal-tar products have been well maintained and a healthier tone is noticeable. Business, although still far from good, shows a little improvement. Aniline oil, about 1s per pound, drums free, f. o. b. Betanaphthol, 1s 9d per pound nominal. Paranitriline, about 6s per pound, casks free.

Benzene, about 2s 5d per gallon f. o. b. works, buyers packages. The market has recovered last week's drop and is now steady.

Toluene, 2s 5d per gallon f. o. b. works, buyers packages. Firmer with some few enquiries.

Naphthalene—£18 per ton, f. o. b. U. K. port, casks, free. Crude, £5 to £9, flakes, £17, crystals, £16, powder, £16, balls, £25, candles, £35, tablets, £35, per ton, packages free.

Pitch, 70s per ton, f. o. b. London. Values have again advanced and the market is now very firm.

Sulfate of Ammonia, 25¼ per cent ammonia, February delivery, £16 13s; 25¼ per cent ammonia, £15 10s per ton delivered, for home trade only.

Owing to the depreciation of the mark, the following companies have increased their capital: Vereinigte Glanzstoff Fabriken A. G., Elberfeld, increase of 40,000,000 marks; Rheinisch-Westfaelische Sprengstoff A. G., Cologne, increase of 10,000,000 marks; Byk-Guldenwerke Chemische Fabrik A. G., Berlin, increase to 14,000,000 marks; Chemische Fabrik Gruenau Landshoff & Meyer A. G., increase to 5.5 million marks; Rheinische Gerbstoff und Farbholzextrakt-Fabrik Gebrud. Mueller A. G., increase from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 marks; Oberschlesische Kokswerke und Chemische Fabriken A. G., increase from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000 marks. The Farbenfabriken vorm. Fried. Bayer A. G., increased to 470,000,000 marks.

The Japanese government which during the war confiscated 1,000 German patents, has decided to return 500 of them to the Germans, selling the other 500 to Japanese concerns, according to a communication from "Important Industrial Circles," published in the "Taegliche Rundschau" and the "Boersen Zeitung."

Mining licenses recently granted in China include operating rights in graphite to Ho Chung Shu, at Shaohang, Chekiang, and in sulfur to Chow Chay Sin, at Kweichih, Anhwei.

JAPAN'S PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Feb. 1.—The Sanitary Bureau of the Finance Department, Tokyo, published recently a list of chemicals produced in 1919 throughout Japan, except Korea and Formosa, collecting their reports from local governors. The following table of production in pounds was prepared from these reports by your correspondent specially for DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. Products not exceeding 1,000 pounds are not mentioned.

Acetone	173,690	Lime Phosphate, pre-	12,000
Acid, Acetic	3,544,830	cipated	9,270,796
Anhydrous	90,290	Magnesium Carbonate	2,674
Diluted	598,048	Heavy	247,080
Glacial	17,300	Chloride	1,460,350
Solution	240,787	Sulfate	42,342
Arsenic	2,500	Magnesia, light	255,193
Arsenous	2,111,993	Menthol	14,171
Benzoic	2,050	Mercury, Oxy Cyanide	2,827
Carbolic	686,627	Oxide red	2,450
Carbolic Disinfect'n	9,807	Perchloride	47,603
Citric	49,674	Morphine Muriate...	920,071
Gallie	10,274	Naphthaline	51,010
Lactic	353,015	Oil, Aniline	101,486
Nitric	7,121,482	Castor	1,278
Muriatic	1,329,612	Clove	5,000
Phosphoric	1,486	Cod-liver	324,838
Salicylic	458,993	Mint	18,226
Salicylic Sulfonic	4,423	Pepsin, Saccharated	3,451
Sulfuric	178,410,646	Pepton	700,644
Tannic	148,413	Phosphor, Red	4,470
Alcohol	1,046,435	Potash, Acetate	435,812
Methyl	46,110	Bichromate	7,694
Wood	113,239	Bitartrate	34,250
Ammonia Acetate	513,081	Bromide	168,595
Bromide	2,020	Carbonate	18,566
Chloride	9,000	Caustic	1,185,886
Nitrate	1,593	Chloride	124,702
Sulfide	1,360	Iodide	5,074,226
Antifebrine	17,138	Muriate	33,375
Antipyrine Salicylate	1,121	Nitrate	31,040
Aspirin	108,278	Permanganate	131,406
Barium Chloride	52,000	Sulphide	9,869
Benthol	972,724	Tartarate	81,034
Benthyl Chloride	2,000	Protargol	23,988
Betanaphol	30,000	Quinine Muriate	1,469
Bismuth Salicylate	9,245	Sulphate	586,984
Bismuth Subnitrate	129,315	Saccharine (soluble)	1,370
Bleaching Powder	1,846,245	Salol	25,950
Bromine	97,493	Santonine	13,871
Caffeine	25,385	Silver, Colloidal	640,781
Calcium Acetate	1,043,040	Silver, Muriate	23,174
Chloride	5,198,249	Soda, Acetate	343,116
Citrate	46,998	Benzoate	3,132
Lactate	29,841	Bicarbonate	480,526
Phosphate	14,444	Bromide	3,213,557
Camphor	36,552	Carbonate	452,000
Borneo	2,466	Caustic	370,133
Brome	4,664	Solution	1,313
Carlsbad Salt, artific'l	468,537	Chloride	2,472
Coal-tar	85,000	Iodide	2,400
Cocain, Muriate	9,038	Nitrate	42,152
Copper Sulphate	106,175	Nitrite	106,156
Cresol, comp'nd sol'n	10,325	Phosphate	679,540
Cresote	51,105	Salicylate	4,435,176
Methylen	42,500	Subsulphide	836,566
Dextrine	20,000	Sulphate	
Diastase	117,179	Sulphide	
Taka	17,813	Sodio-Caffeine Ben-	
Diuretin	5,212	zoate	85,542
Emetic Tartar	5,730	Salicylate	1,080
Ether	445,043	Sodium Peroxide	253,800
Euquinine	4,954	Sulphur	2,600
Formalin	308,847	Tannalbine	8,224
Glycerine	120,300	Turpentine	221,414
Gold Sulphur	1,962	Toluene	389,090
Heroine Muriate	7,047	Urotropine	2,300
Ichthyl	50,084	Vaseline	47,755
Iodine	105,619	Water Ammonia	695,117
Iodoform	3,853	Carbolic	2,223,715
Iron and Ammonia		Apricot	138,258
Citrate	18,462	Mint	13,868
Perchloride	42,500	Bakuchi	60,265
Sulphate	137,345	Wood-tar	223,487
Sulphide	18,398	Zinc Oxide	139,500
Lard	12,800	Sulfate	5,946
Lead Acetate	15,447		

On text book evidence, in addition to testimony of chemists Cyril Atkinson, official referee, gave a preliminary decision on the complaint that calcium carbide had been improperly excluded by the British Board of Trade from the list of dutiable articles under Part 1, of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. The referee held that calcium carbide is a synthetic organic chemical.

BRITISH "HEAVIES" SHOW IMPROVEMENT

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Feb. 18.—There has been some little improvement in demand for "heavies" during the week and the market seems to be gradually taking on a better tone. Small orders only are being booked. However, values are holding up quite well and the market is now fairly steady. Acetic acid and prussiate of soda continues to be the leading features, both being very firm. Acetic acid on the spot is now very limited. New importations will be at higher figures. 80 per cent technical, £45; 80 per cent pure, £46; 98 per cent glacial, £52 to £54, per ton, in casks and demijohns.

Arsenic is unchanged with the market still rather idle. British white powdered, £40 per ton. Continental material a shade less.

Barium Chloride—British makes steady at £15 per ton in casks. Imported material on spot is offering slightly cheaper, but there is very little inquiry.

Copper sulfate on the spot is easier, but is still slow to move at £28 to £28 5s per ton.

Potassium bichromate from British makers is steady at 7½d per pound, with spot quotations slightly higher and weak at 8d per pound.

Potassium chlorate is weakening somewhat and makers are now down to 4¼d per pound. Spot lots could also be booked at about this figure. Potassium prussiate on the spot is scarce with yellow firm at 1s 1½d per pound ex-wharf, London, casks free. No red offering. Makers quote yellow, 1s 1½d red 2s 6d per pound.

Soda ash, 58 per cent light alkali, for home trade only, from makers is steady at £8 7s 6d per ton; spot material is slow to move with values easy at £10, London, and £9 in the North.

Soda, caustic, on spot, remains a dull market and the few lots offering are fairly easy. 70-72 per cent, about £23 10s; 76-77 per cent, £25 10s, per ton, ex-wharf shipping port, drums free. Makers are quoting on contract to domestic consumers for 70-72 per cent £22 10s, and 76-77 per cent, £24 10s per ton.

ACETIC ACID TARIFF STIRS JAPAN

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 1.—When the Nippon Acetic Mfg. Co. petitioned the Government to raise the present customs duty (41 sen per 100 kin) on acetic lime, to yen 1.50, with the object of protecting domestic manufacturers of acetic lime, the Osaka Commercial Guilds' Federation started a movement in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet against the proposed advance, declaring that it is out of all reason to increase the duty for acetic lime, the raw material for the acetic industry, from the point of view of protecting the industry in Japan.

The Japanese acetic acid industry has a large consuming market in the South Seas, and reports an increasing demand from chemical manufacturers for dyestuffs, paints and celluloid. The cost of producing acetic lime in Japan is yen 9.60 per 100 pounds, while imports from America and Canada are offered at yen 6, duty paid, on an average. Japan's capacity of producing acetic acid is 18,480,000 pounds a year and although the actual output has declined below half this figure, owing to the depression in the export trade, the petitioners say that if the duty is discontinued, the industry can compete with foreign goods, and develop a larger capacity.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

EXPLANATION

Prices current quoted herein are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages of the customary trading unit of weight or measure. Re-sale prices are quoted when second-hands are a factor in the market.

The price range (two sets of figures, e. g., 16-19) indicates either prices for different quantity orders, or else that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices. All price ranges are inclusive.

All quotations are made on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces or American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—3.79 Imperial Gallons
1 Liter—26.4 American Gallons
1 American Gallon (H₂O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 Kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals		
Acetyl-salicylic	.75	— .80
Benzoic, U.S.P.	.60	— .70
Boric cryst., bbls.	.114	— .124
Powdered, bbls.	.114	— .124
Butyric Tech., 98 p.c.	—	.90
Camphoric	4.27	— 4.35
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	.12	— .15
1-lb. bottle	—	.27
5-lb. bottle	—	.23
50 to 110-lb. tins.	—	.19
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	—	.26
Crude, 25 p.c.	.30	— .35
Chromic, 98 p.c.	—	.45
Chrysophanic	1.70	— 1.90
Cinnamic, See Aromatic Chemicals		
Citric, crystals, bbls.	—	.45
Powdered	—	.46
Imported, kegs	.44	— .45
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes		
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	.15	— .16
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.	.80	— .90
Glycerophosphoric, 35 p.c.	1.65	— 1.75
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c., pure.	—	.40
Hydrochloric, C.P., carboys.	.07	— .08
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150.	—	.20
Hydrofluoric, See Heavy Chemicals		
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	1.65	— 1.70
U.S.P., 30 p.c.	—	.37
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	.55	— .60
U.S.P., IX	.65	— .70
Molybdic, C.P.	—	3.00
Muriatic, See Heavy Chemicals		
Nitric, C.P.	.09	— .10
Nitro Muriatic	.18	— .20
Oxalic, See Heavy Chemicals		
Picric, kegs, See Intermediates		
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c., U.S.P.	.16	— .19
50 p.c., tech.	.09	— .10
Pyrogallol, resublimated	—	.170
Crystals, bottles	1.20	— 1.25
S-salicylic, U.S.P.	.24	— .26
Second Hands	—	.22
Sulfuric, C.P.	—	.07
Sulfurous (6-7 p.c.)	.05	— .06
Tannic, U.S.P.	.70	— .75
Tartaric, Crystals, U.S.P.	—	.30
Powdered, U.S.P.	—	.30
Imported, U.S.P., Cryst.	.24	— .26
Powdered	.24	— .26

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk.	.31	— .33
Acetone	.114	— .124
Acetphenetidin	—	.165
Aconitine, Alkaloid, cryst.	—	23.00
Amorphous	.10	— .12
Adeps Lanae, Hydrous	.15	— .17
Alcohol, 190 proof, U.S.P.	.15	— .17
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	—	4.85
Second Hands, U.S.P.	—	4.75
For Export, U.S.P.	.40	— .45
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	.58	— .60
97 p.c.	.60	— .63
Pure	.75	— .80
Acetone free	.80	— .85
Second Hands, 95-97 p.c.	.55	— .60
Denatured Complete	.34	— .36
Second Hands	.34	— .36
Butyl	.21	— .25
Iso-propyl, bbls.	—	2.25
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	.80	— .85
Amidopyrine	4.25	— 4.40
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.37	— .40
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	.85	— .90
Bichromate, C. P.	.65	— .70
Bromide, gran., bulk.	—	.128
Imported	.16	— .18
Carb. Dom., U.S.P., kegs	.13	— .14
Chloride, U.S.P.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	1.35	— 1.40
Ichthyolate (as to brand)	.75	— 2.50
Iodide	—	4.00
Nitrate, C. P.	—	.40
Oxalate, Pure	.45	— .55
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.40	— .42
Monobasic	.18	— .20
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.53	— .55
Water, Ammonia, (See Heavy Chemicals)		
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums, gal.	1.95	— 2.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	—	.10
Needle Powder	.044	— .05
Antipyrine, bulk	1.65	— 1.75
Apomorphine Hydrochlor. 1/4 oz.	12.00	— 12.05
Arecoline Hydrobromide	14.00	— 15.00
Argols, red, powd.	.08	— .10
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	—	6.10
Aspirin	.75	— .80
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	9.00	— 10.00
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	—	5.25
Barbital	—	1.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure.	—	.25
Dioxide	.17	— .21
Iodide	—	5.65
Nitrate	.07	— .10
Bay Rum		
Denatured Salicy. Acid, gal.	3.20	— 3.25
or Tartar Emetic		
Denatured, quinine	3.50	— 3.60
Benzaldehyde (See Aromatic Chemicals)		
Benzonaphthol	2.65	— 2.75
Berberine Hcl.	—	22.00
Acid Sulfate	—	25.00
Neutral sulfate	—	22.00
Bismuth Metallic	—	2.20
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	—	5.20
Citrate, U.S.P.	—	2.30
Oxychloride	—	2.50
Salicylate	—	1.55
Subbenzoate	—	2.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	2.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	—	2.65
Subgallate	—	2.00
Subiodide	—	3.95
Subnitrate	—	2.00
Second Hands	1.85	— 1.90
Subsalicylate	—	2.20
Tannate	—	2.00
Borax, in bbls.	.054	— .06
U.S.P., Kegs	.06	— .064
Brucine Sulfate	.25	— .35
Bromine, purified (works)	—	.20
Bromoform	—	1.75
Bromides, See Potass. Brom. etc.		
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	.95	— 1.00
Iodide	—	4.20
Metal sticks	—	1.00
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk.	—	3.75
Resale	—	3.75
Hydrochloride	—	8.00
Hydrobromide	—	5.25
Citrated, U.S.P.	—	3.25
Sulfate	—	6.00

CLASSIFICATION

Items are classified into divisions based upon industrial and trade use and, within these divisions, are arranged alphabetically. The order follows roughly the order of the market reports in the text pages and the running heads at the top of the page serve as a ready index.

Fine Chemicals — medicinal, photographic, CP reagent acids and chemicals, except synthetic aromatics.

Heavy Chemicals — industrial and metallurgical acids and chemicals, except metals, dyestuffs, tanning materials and fertilizers.

Coal-Tar Products—crudes and intermediates.

Oils—the fatty oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Crude Drugs—the natural botanical products sold through the drug trade, further subdivided according to class.

Essential Oils — include the oleo-resins and are followed by the synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Calcium Glycerophosphate	—	1.75
Hypophosphite	—	.65
Iodide	—	4.20
Phosphate, Precip.	.10	— .15
Monobasic	.07	— .09
Sulfocarbonate	.48	— .50
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. blk.	—	.86
16's in 1-lb. carton	—	1.01
24's in 1-lb. carton	—	1.01 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton	—	1.02
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs.	.91	— .92
Tablets (as to size)	.95	— 1.00
Chinese refined	.91	— .92
Monobromated, bulk	1.70	— 1.75
Caramel	.55	— .66
Carmin, No. 40	—	4.80
Casein, Edible	.35	— .40
Technical	.14	— .15
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	—	11 1/2
Cerium Oxalate	.40	— .45
Chalk, Precip., light.	.04	— .05
Heavy	.03 1/2	— .04
Drop	.03 1/2	— .03 1/2
Charcoal, Powd.	.04	— .05
Willow, Powd.	.06	— .06 1/2
Bone Black, Powd.	—	.08
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots.	—	.86
Chloroform, U.S.P.	—	.43
Second Hands	.37	— .40
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals.	—	.98
Sulfate	—	.60
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals.	—	.54
Sulfate	—	.60
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	—	6.00
Gran., Powd.	—	6.00
Imported	—	6.00
Cocoa Butter, bulk.	—	.34
Fingers, cases	.35 1/2	— .38 1/2
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	—	20.00
Norwegian	—	21.00
Colchicine, Alkaloid	—	30.00
Salicylate	—	30.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	.25	— .27
Flexible, U.S.P.	.28	— .30
Corn Syrup	2.27	— 2.57

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Fine Chemicals

Methyl Acetone, drums.....gal.	.70 — .72	Potass. Carbonate, U.S.P....lb.	.12 — .13	Quinine Dicarboxateoz.	— 2.00
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)lb.	— .45	Ethyl Carbonate .....oz.	— 1.10
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	4.00 — 4.25	U.S.P. purified .....lb.	— .30	Ferrocyanide .....oz.	— .88
Milk, powdered .....lb.	.14 — .15	Chlorate, Imp., Powd.....lb.	.06 — .06½	Formate .....oz.	— .88
Mineral Oil, white .....gal.	.75 — 1.25	Chromate, cryst. yellow,		Glycerophosphate .....oz.	— .88
Morphine, Acet., 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	tech. 1-lb., c. b. 10.....lb.	— .42	Hydriodide .....oz.	— .88
Hydrobromide, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	— .65	Hydrobromide .....oz.	— .79
Hydrochloride, 10-oz. in 5s.oz.	— 4.90	Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.....oz.	1.85 — 1.90	Hydrochloride .....oz.	— .74
Sulfate, 10-oz. in 5s.....oz.	— 4.90	Guaiacol Sulfonate .....lb.	2.25 — 2.75	Japanese .....oz.	— .72
Diacetyl, Alk., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	— 8.40	Hypophosphite, bulk .....lb.	— .85	Hydrochlor. & Urea.....oz.	— .88
Diacetyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	— 7.60	Iodide, bulk .....lb.	— 3.15	Hypophosphite .....oz.	— .88
Ethyl Hydcl., 10 oz., ¼s.oz.	— 8.95	Second Hands .....lb.	— 3.05	Lactate .....oz.	— .88
Opium cases, U.S.P.....lb.	— 5.75	Lactophosphate .....oz.	— .90	Phenolsulfonate .....oz.	— .88
Granular .....lb.	— 7.00	Nitrate, see Saltpetre		Phosphate .....oz.	— .79
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	— 7.00	Oxalate, Neutral .....lb.	.40 — .45	Salicylate .....oz.	— .79
Oxgall, pure, U.S.P. ....lb.	— 4.50	Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.14 — .15	Tannate .....oz.	— .60
Pancreatin .....lb.	1.50 — 1.60	Salicylate .....lb.	— .75	Tartrate .....oz.	— .88
Papain .....lb.	2.25 — 2.35	Sulfate, C.P. ....lb.	.35 — .38	Valerate .....oz.	— .98
Paraformaldehyde .....lb.	.50 — .56	Tartrate .....lb.	— .65	Quinidine Alk., crystals, tinsoz.	— .96
Peppin Powd., U.S.P.....lb.	— 2.50	Pumice Stone, lump.....lb.	.04 — .05	Sulfate, tins .....oz.	— .71
Petrolatum, green, bbls.....lb.	.02½ — .03	Powdered .....lb.	.03 — .04	Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P..lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Dark Amber .....lb.	— .04	Pyridin .....gal.	— 1.75	Resale .....lb.	1.60 — 1.75
Light Amber .....lb.	— .07	Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins.oz.	— .60	Technical, See Intermediates	
Cream White .....lb.	— .09	1-oz. tins .....oz.	— .68	Rochelle Salts, crystals.....lb.	— .21
Lily White .....lb.	— .12½	Imported, Java .....oz.	— .60	Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	— .18
Snow White .....lb.	1.40 — 1.50	Imported, Japanese .....lb.	.58 — .59	Rosewater, triple .....gal.	— 1.25
Phenolphthalein .....lb.	— .26	Bisulfate, 10-oz. tins.....oz.	— .60	Saccharin, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.90 — 1.95
Phosphorus, yellow .....lb.	.25 — .26	Alkaloid .....oz.	— .79	Resale .....lb.	1.90 — 1.95
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride .oz.	— 7.00	Acetate .....oz.	— .88	Salicin, bulk .....lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vial.....ea.	— .80	Arsenate .....oz.	— .88	Salol, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.75 — .80
Nitrate .....oz.	— 7.25	Benzoate .....oz.	— .88	Saltpetre, Double ref. bbls..lb.	.07½ — .09½
Piperazine Hydrate .....oz.	— .50	Citrate .....oz.	— .88	Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	147.00 — 150.00
Plaster Paris, true dental..bbl.	4.85 — 4.50	Dihydrochloride .....oz.	— .88	Powdered .....lb.	148.50 — 151.80
Podophyllin .....lb.	3.75 — 4.00	Dihydrobromide .....oz.	— .88	Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	— .17
Potassium acetate .....lb.	— .37			Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.oz.	.42½ — .43½
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.07½ — .08			Nucleinate .....oz.	.30 — .36
Bisulfate .....lb.	— .40			Resale .....oz.	.25 — .28
Bromide Crystals, bulk.....lb.	— .19			Proteinatesoz.	— .34
Granulatedlb.	— .19			Colloidaloz.	— 1.60
Imported, U.S.P.lb.	.14 — .15				

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Heavy Chemicals

Soap, Castile, white pure.....lb.	.20	— .22
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.32	— .35
Green, U.S.P.lb.	.05	— .06½
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	.12	— .15
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.....lb.	.52	— .65
Bicarb., U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.02½	— .02½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	—	— .20
Imported, U.S.P. ....lb.	.15	— .16
Cacodylate .....lb.	2.75	— 3.05
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide		
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.		
Crystals, c.b., 10.....lb.	.13	— .14
Granular, c.b., 10.....lb.	.16	— .17
Chloride, C. P. ....lb.	—	— .07
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst. VIII lb.	—	— .60
VIII .....lb.	—	— .60
Granular, U.S.P., gran. IX lb.	—	— .73
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals		
Glycerophosphate, crystals. lb.	—	— 1.95
Hydroxide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .75
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .75
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	— 3.65
Nitrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.05	— .05½
Oxalate, Neutral .....lb.	.35	— .40
Peroxide .....lb.	.25	— .27
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	.07	— .07½
Recryst. ....lb.	—	— .13
Pyrophosphate .....lb.	—	— .14
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.30	— .32
Resale .....lb.	—	— .28
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt) cwt.	1.25	— 1.50
Needle Crystals .....cwt.	—	— 1.75
Sulfocarbonate .....lb.	.25	— .27
Sparteine Sulfate .....lb.	.60	— .65
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk. lb.	—	— .29
Carbonate, pure .....lb.	—	— .28
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate, Keys .....lb.	—	— .10
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.60	— .62

Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	—	— 1.20
Alkaloid, Powd. ....oz.	—	— 1.10
Acetate .....oz.	—	— 1.10
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	—	— 1.10
Hydrobromide .....oz.	—	— 1.10
Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	— 1.10
Hypophosphite .....oz.	—	— 1.20
Nitrate .....oz.	—	— 1.10
Phosphate .....oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulfate, crystals, powd.....oz.	—	— .88
Sugar of Milk, Powder.....lb.	.18	— .18½
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.....oz.	—	— .38
Sulfonethylethane, U.S.P.....lb.	—	— 5.75
Sulfonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 4.75
Sulfur Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— 3.95
Sulfur, roll, bbls.....100 lbs.	2.15	— 2.70
Flour, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.....100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.65
Precip., U.S.P. ....lb.	.17½	— .18½
Lac Sulfur .....lb.	.08	— .10
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.31	— .32
U.S.P. ....lb.	.36	— .37
Talcum, Amer., bags.....100 lbs.	—	— 1.00
Purified .....100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Terpin Hydrate .....lb.	.58	— .61
Theobromine Alkaloid .....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Tin dichloride, see Heavy Chemicals		
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	—	— .40
Crystals .....lb.	.29	— .30½
Toluene. See Coal Tar Crudes		
Tribromphenol .....lb.	—	— .90
Trional .....oz.	—	— .47
Urea, Imp. Pharmaceutical.....lb.	.40	— .45
Veratrine Sulfate .....oz.	—	— 2.50
Hydrochloride .....oz.	—	— 2.60
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.		
Yohimbin, Hydel.....oz.	—	— 12.50
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P., precip. lb.	—	— .37
Chloride, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	— .40
Nitrate .....lb.	—	— .42
Iodide, bulk .....lb.	—	— 4.00
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	—	— .17
Stearate .....lb.	.20	— .25
Sulfate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	— .08

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
56 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	5.00	— 5.50
70 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.....100 lbs.	7.50	— 8.64
80 p.c., bbls., pure.....100 lbs.	8.50	— 9.00
Glacial, bbls. ....100 lbs.	9.00	— 10.00
Chlorosulfonic, 93-95 p.c.....lb.	.15	— .16
Hydrobromic com., 48 p.c. lb.	.35	— .37
Pure, 40 p.c. ....lb.	—	— .40
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.....lb.	.07	— .07½
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.12	— .13
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.13	— .14
60 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	.16	— .17
White Acid .....lb.	.32	— .38
Hydrofluosilicic 35 p.c.....lb.	.10	— .12½
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark.....lb.	.04	— .04½
22 p.c., light.....lb.	.05½	— .06
44 p.c., dark.....lb.	.09½	— .10
44 p.c., light.....lb.	.13½	— .13
66 p.c. ....lb.	—	— .16
80 p.c., Imported.....lb.	—	— .18
Mixed, Nitric .....unit	.08	— .08½
Sulfuric .....unit	—	— .01
Muriatic, 18 deg. obys.....100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.25
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.00
Iron Free obys., 18 deg.		
100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.25
20 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
22 deg. ....100 lbs.	1.80	— 2.00
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05½	— .06
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06½	— .06½
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06½	— .07
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06½	— .07½
Oxalic, bbls. ....lb.	.12	— .13
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.....lb.	.09	— .10
Syrupy, 85-88 p.c.....lb.	.16	— .19
Pyroligneous, Tech. ....gal.	.10	— .10½
Sulfuric, Tank carlots		
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	10.00	— 10.50
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.....ton	16.00	— 16.90

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Acid, Sulf., 30 p.c. Oleum, tanks, f.o.b. wks.....ton	19.50	—20.00	Antimony chloride, liq.....lb.	.12	— .14	Copper Sulfate100 lbs.	5.40	— 5.50
40 p.c. oleum.....ton	35.00	—40.00	Anhydrous .....lb.	.35	— .40	Imported .....100 lbs.	4.95	— 5.00
60 p.c. oleum.....ton	65.00	—75.00	Oxide .....lb.	.07	— .07½	Tartrate (verdigris substitute).....lb.	—	— .30
Sulfurous com. ....lb.	.12	— .14	Sulfide, Crimson .....lb.	—	— .55	Copperas, wks. ....100 lbs.	.75	— 1.00
Tannic, Tech. ....lb.	.40	— .55	Golden No. 1.....lb.	.20	— .25	Ferric Chloride, crys.....lb.	.10	— .11
Tungstic .....lb.	1.00	— 1.05	Vermillion .....lb.	—	— .55	Liquid, 40 deg.....lb.	—	— .06½
Acetone .....lb.	.11½	— .12½	Tartrolactate .....lb.	—	— .47	Ferrous Chloride, crys.....lb.	.06	— .06½
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.....lb.	—	— .40	Arsenic, white .....lb.	.07	— .08	Sulfide .....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.25
Acetyl Chloride, Redistilled.....lb.	.45	— .50	Red .....lb.	.11	— .12	Flake White .....lb.	.09½	— .10½
Alum, ammonia, lump.....100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75	Barium, chloride .....ton	55.00	—75.00	Fluorspar, Powdered .....ton	28.00	—35.00
Imported .....lb.	3.60	— 3.85	Imported .....ton	53.00	—55.00	Acid Grade, f.o.b. mines.....ton	—	—20.00
Ground .....100 lbs.	3.90	— 4.15	Binoxide .....lb.	.21	— .22	Fuller's Earth, f.o.b. mines.....ton	16.00	—17.00
Powdered .....100 lbs.	3.90	— 4.15	Imported .....lb.	.16	— .17	Imported .....ton	35.00	—40.00
Chrome .....lb.	.07½	— .08	Carbonate .....ton	73.00	—85.00	Refined .....gal.	1.55	— 1.65
Potash lump .....lb.	.05	— .05½	Imported .....ton	—	—50.00	Fusel Oil, crude .....gal.	3.00	— 3.30
Imported .....lb.	.03	— .03½	Nitrate .....lb.	.09½	— .10	Kieselguhr .....100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
Ground .....lb.	.05½	— .06	Imported .....lb.	.06½	— .07	Lead Acetate, white crys.....lb.	.11	— .11½
Powdered .....lb.	.06	— .06½	Barytes, floated, white.....ton	28.00	—29.00	White Cakes, broken.....lb.	.10½	— .11
Chrome .....lb.	.06½	— .07	Blanc Fixe, .....ton	70.00	—85.00	Granulated .....lb.	.10½	— .11½
Soda, Ground .....100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00	Imported .....ton	40.00	—42.00	Brown Cakes, broken.....lb.	.09½	— .10½
Aluminum chloride, carboys.....lb.	.04	— .05	Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks.100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10	Arsenate, powdered .....lb.	.15	— .18
Anhydrous .....lb.	.35	— .40	Export, F.A.S. ....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.35	Nitrate .....lb.	—	— .15
Sulfate Iron free.....100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00	Imported .....100 lbs.	—	— 2.00	Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.....lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Commercial .....100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.00	Bromine, Purified wks.....lb.	—	— .20	Red, American .....lb.	.08	— .08½
Aluminum hydrate Mght.....lb.	.20	— .22	Calcium Acetate .....100 lbs.	—	— 1.75	White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry .....lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Ammonia, Anhydrous .....lb.	—	— .30	Arsenate .....lb.	.18	— .19	Lithopone .....lb.	.06	— .06½
Ammonia Water, 26 deg.....lb.	.07½	— .09½	Carbide .....lb.	.04½	— .05	Imported .....lb.	.05	— .05½
20 deg. ....lb.	.06	— .08	Carbonate .....100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.35	Lime, hydrate .....lb.	.01	— .01½
18 deg. ....lb.	.05½	— .07½	Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.ton	—	—24.75	Acetate .....100 lbs.	—	— 1.75
16 deg. ....lb.	.05	— .07	Imported .....ton	—	—20.00	Nitrate .....ton	—	—40.00
Ammonium Bifluoride .....lb.	.20	— .24	Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.ton	—	—30.75	Sulfur, Powd. ....lb.	.10½	— .12
Imported .....lb.	.20	— .22	Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.ton	—	—30.75	Magnesite .....ton	70.00	—72.00
Carbonate .....lb.	.08	— .09	Anhydrous .....lb.	.14	— .15	Magnesium Sulfate, tech.100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.00
Lactate .....lb.	—	— .17	Lactate .....ton	—	—13½	Imported .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Nitrate .....lb.	.05½	— .06½	Nitrate .....ton	—	—40.00	Carbonate, tech. ....lb.	.06	— .08
Persulfate, bulk .....lb.	—	— .50	Chlorine, liquid .....lb.	.06	— .06½	Chloride, fused, f.o.b. N.Y.ton	36.00	—40.00
Sal Ammoniac, gray .....lb.	.07½	— .08½	Carbon bisulfide, C.L. & lessib.	.06	— .07	Imported, fused & gran.....ton	32.00	—36.00
Imported .....lb.	.06½	— .07	Carbon black .....lb.	.12	— .20	Flaked, f.o.b., N. Y. ....ton	38.00	—42.00
Granulated, white .....lb.	.07½	— .07¾	Carbon tetrachlor., C.L. & Lessib.	.10½	— .12	Fluosilicate, 30% soln.100 lbs.	8.00	—10.00
Imported .....lb.	.06½	— .07	Cobalt Oxide .....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Manganese Chloride .....lb.	.12	— .13
Lump .....lb.	.15	— .16	Copper Carbonate .....lb.	.20	— .21	Dioxide, 80-84 p.c.....ton	55.00	—60.00
Sulfate, dbl. bags,f.a.s.100 lbs.	2.75	— 2.90	Cyanide .....lb.	.58	— .60	85-98 p.c.....ton	60.00	—70.00
*Dom., Bulk, wks.....100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.30	Oxide .....lb.	.15	— .15½	Sulfate .....lb.	.11	— .13
			Subacetate (Verdigris) .....lb.	—	— .30			

DU PONT

CHEMICALS

Barium Chloride
Strontium Nitrate
Barium Nitrate
Nitrite of Soda
Salt Cake
Strontium Carbonate
Distilled Water
Battery Solutions

ACIDS

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Sulphuric (all strengths)
50%-60%-66%-98%
Oil of Vitriol
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Nitric (all strengths)
Aqua Fortis
Mixed Dipping

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Sulphate of Alumina, 17%-22% Al₂O₃

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Heavy Chemicals

Nickel oxidelb. .40 — .45	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light, bgs., resale spot flat.....100 lbs. 1.65 — 1.70	Sodium Nitritelb. .08 — .08½
Salts, single .....lb. .11 — .12	Contract, Basis 48 p.c. carlots wks., Bags .....100 lbs. — — 1.20	Perborate, imp. & domestic lb. .19 — .35
double .....lb. .10 — .11	Prompt and spot, Basis 48 p.c. carlots, wks., bags.....100 lbs. 1.25 — 1.30	Peroxide .....lb. .25 — .27
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.....ton 4.00 — 4.50	Soda Ash, 58 p.c. dense, bgs., resale, spot flat.....100 lbs. 1.90 — 2.00	Phosphate (tri) .....lb. .05½ — .06
Orange Mineral .....lb. .11 — .13	Contract, Basis 48 p.c. carlots wks., Bags .....100 lbs. — — 1.25	di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran. lb. .07 — .08
Paris Green .....lb. .23 — .25	Prompt and spot, Basis 48 p.c. carlots, wks., bags.....100 lbs. 1.30 — 1.35	Technical .....lb. .04 — .04½
Paris White .....ton 15.00 — 16.00	Soda, Caustic, 76 p.c. solid, resale spot, flat.....100 lbs. 3.30 — 3.40	Mono-Sodium, ref. ....lb. .25 — .30
Phosphorus red .....lb. — .50	Contract, Basis 60 p.c., wks. carlots .....100 lbs. — — 2.50	Prussiate, Yellow .....lb. .18½ — .18¾
Imported .....lb. .25 — .40	Prompt and spot, Basis 60 p.c. wks., carlots.....100 lbs. 2.57½ — 2.60	Silicate, 60 deg.....100 lbs. 3.00 — 3.50
Yellow .....lb. — .35	Ground and flake, 76 p.c. wks., prompt and spot, carlots, drums, flat .....100 lbs. — — 3.72½	40 deg. ....100 lbs. .95 — 1.75
Imported .....lb. .23 — .30	Sodium Acetate .....lb. .04 — .04½	Silicofluoride .....lb. .07¾ — .08
Oxychloride .....lb. .45 — .50	Aluminum Sulfate .....100 lbs. 3.50 — 4.00	Sulfate, GI'b salt.....100 lbs. 1.25 — 1.50
Sesquisulfide .....lb. — .40	Bicarbonate, bbls. & kgs. 100 lbs. 2.30 — 2.55	Sulfide, 60 p.c. ....lb. .05 — .05½
Trichloride .....lb. .60 — .65	Bichromate .....lb. .07¾ — .08½	Imported .....lb. .04½ — .04¾
Plaster of Paris, tech.....bbl. 4.25 — 4.50	Bisulfite, Powd. ....lb. .04½ — .04¾	30 p.c. crystals .....lb. .03 — .03½
Potash Caustic, 88-92.....lb. .08 — .10	Solution 32-40 deg.....100 lbs. 1.35 — 2.00	Sulfite, Crystals .....lb. .03½ — .03¾
Imported .....lb. .05¾ — .06	Carbonate Sal. bbls. 100 lbs. 1.65 — 1.90	Dessicated .....lb. .09½ — .10½
70-75 p.c. ....lb. — —	Chlorate .....lb. — .07	Thiocyanate (Sulfocyanide) lb. .45 — .47
Potassium Bichromate .....lb. .10 — .10¾	Imported .....lb. — .06½	Strontium Nitrate .....lb. .14 — .16
Powered .....lb. .13 — .13½	Chloride, tech. ....ton 12.00 — 15.00	Imported .....lb. .09 — .11
Binoxalate, tech. ....lb. .40 — .42	Cyanide, 96-98 p.c.....lb. .26 — .28	Carbonate Imp. ....lb. .10 — .15
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.....lb. .04½ — .05	73-76 p.c. ....lb. .23½ — .25	Sulfur Chloride, red.....lb. .06 — .06
Hydrated .....lb. .05¾ — .06	*Imported 120% .....lb. .22½ — .23	Yellow .....lb. .04½ — .05
*85-90 p.c. ....lb. — —	*128 p.c. ....lb. .25 — .26	Sulfur Dioxide liq. cyl. ....ton 20.00 — 25.00
90-95 p.c. ....lb. — .10	Fluoride .....lb. .09 — .10	Flour Com'l., bbls.....100 lbs. 1.45 — 2.00
96-98 p.c. ....lb. .06 — .10	Hydroxulfite .....lb. .40 — .45	Flowers, 100 p.c. ....100 lbs. 2.75 — 3.65
Chlorate, cryst. ....lb. .08 — .09	Hypoxulfite, Crys., bbls. 100 lbs. 3.25 — 3.50	Sulfuryl Chloride .....lb. — 1.00
Powdered, American .....lb. .08 — .09	Granulated .....100 lbs. 3.70 — 4.05	Tartar Emetic, tech. ....lb. .31 — .33
Imported, pow. & crys.....lb. .05¾ — .06	Tungstate, crys. ....lb. .80 — .85	Tin, bichloride 50 p.c. Sol'n lb. .10¾ — .10¾
Swedish, Powd. ....lb. .07¾ — .08	Dessicated .....lb. .70 — .75	Crystals .....lb. .28 — .30¾
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.....unit .70 — .75	Nitrate, crude .....100 lbs. 2.35 — 2.45	Oxide .....lb. .37 — .38
Metabisulfite .....lb. .23 — .25	Double refined, Gran.....lb. .05 — .05½	Tetrachloride .....lb. .20½ — .22
Perchlorate .....lb. .12 — .14		Whiting .....100 lbs. 1.00 — 1.35
Permanganate, Com'l .....lb. .14 — .16		Imported .....100 lbs. .70 — .75
Imported .....lb. .11 — .13		Zinc, carbonate .....lb. .16 — .18
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals		Chloride, Fused .....lb. .07 — .07½
*Potass. Prussiate, red.....lb. .65 — .70		Granulated .....lb. .08 — .08½
Yellow .....lb. .25 — .26		Imported fus'd & gran. lb. .04½ — .05½
Sulfate .....unit — 1.00		Cyanide .....lb. .42 — .43
Titanium Oxalate .....lb. — .50		Oxide, French .....lb. .11 — .12½
Salt Cake, bulk.....ton 17.00 — 20.00		American .....lb. .08 — .08
Salt, tech.ton 12.00 — 18.00		Sulfatelb. .06 — .06½
Saltpetrelb. .07¾ — .09¾		*Nominal
Importedlb. .06¾ — .07		

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Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	.75	- 1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	.12	- .18
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	.29	- .35
Resale, drums incl. F.A.S.	gal.	.39	- .41
90 p.c.	gal.	.27	- .33
Carbazol	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark	gal.	.45	- .47
Straw, 97-99 p.c.	gal.	.50	- .52
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	- .15
Creosote oil	gal.	.20	- .22
Dip. oil	gal.	.24	- .26
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08 1/2	- .09 1/2
Flake	lb.	.07 1/2	- .08 1/2
Second Hands	lb.	.06 3/4	- .07
Phenol, Gov't Surplus	lb.	.12	- .17
Open Market	lb.	.11 1/4	- .14
Natural	lb.	.15	- .16
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	- 18.00
Solvent naphtha	gal.	.28	- .31
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.24	- .26
50 p.c.	gal.	.34	- .36
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	- .36
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	.35	- .41
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	.40	- .46
Nitration, 2 deg. range	gal.	.45	- .51

Intermediates

Acid 1, 2, 4	lb.	.80	- .85
Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Technical	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Acid Benzole, tech.	lb.	.45	- .50
Acid Broenner's	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Acid Chloracetic, tech.	lb.	.38	- .40
Acid Cleves	lb.	1.52	- 1.55
Acid Gamma	lb.	2.00	- 2.25
Acid H	lb.	.85	- .95
Acid Laurent's	lb.	.75	- .80
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
Acid Monosulfonic F (delta)	lb.	2.30	- 2.35

Acid Naphthionie, Crude	lb.	.65	- .70
Refined	lb.	.70	- .75
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Acid Phthalic	lb.	.32	- .35
Anhydride	lb.	.35	- .37
Acid Picramic	lb.	.65	- .70
Acid Picric	lb.	.20	- .22
Acid Salicylic, tech.	lb.	.20	- .21
Acid Tobiast, tech.	lb.	.24	- .25
Acetanilide	lb.	1.60	- 1.65
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	.37	- .39
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
p-Aminophenol	lb.	1.30	- 1.40
Hydrochloride	lb.	1.60	- 1.60
o-Aminophenol	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.16	- .17
Aniline Salt	lb.	.24	- .26
o-Anisidine	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
p-Anisidine	lb.	3.00	- 3.05
Technical	lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
25 p.c. paste	lb.	.75	- .80
Bayer's Salt	lb.	—	- 1.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.45	- .50
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	- .95
Sulfate	lb.	.70	- .75
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Benzylchloride, redistilled	lb.	.30	- .32
Bromobenzene	lb.	.35	- .37
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.10	- .14
Chlorhydrin	lb.	1.50	- 2.00
Diaminophenol	lb.	5.50	- 5.60
Diansidine	lb.	4.75	- 4.80
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	- .17
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.17	- .20
Diethylaniline	lb.	.06	- .07 1/4
Dimethylaniline, drums ext.	lb.	.60	- .75
Dimethylsulfate	lb.	.38	- .42
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.90	- .95
Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.40	- .45
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.31	- .35
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.25	- .27
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.33	- .35
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.28	- .27
Diphenylamine	lb.	.60	- .65

Diphenyloxide	lb.	.75	- .80
Ethyl Benzyl Aniline	lb.	—	- 1.40
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	—	- .40
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	—	- .50
"G" Salt	lb.	.70	- .72
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Methyl Chloride	lb.	—	- .50
Michler's Ketone	lb.	—	- .10
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.10	- .12
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	- 1.15
Refined	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.28	- .30
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.30	- .32
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Sublimed	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
m-Nitroaniline	lb.	.85	- .90
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	.77	- .79
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.55	- .60
Nitrobenzene, redistilled	lb.	.11	- .12 1/4
o-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.38	- .40
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.27	- .30
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	- .32
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .77
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	- .77
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	2.25	- 2.50
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb.	—	- .17
Nitrotoluene-s, Mixed	lb.	.15	- .18
o-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.15	- .18
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	.70	- .72
p-Oxy-benzaldehyde	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
p-Phenetidin	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.50	- 1.60
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	—	- .70
Phosgene	lb.	.60	- .70
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	.35	- .37
"R" Salt	lb.	.60	- .66
Resorcinol Technical	lb.	1.40	- 1.50
Sodium o-Chloro-p-toluene sul-	lb.	—	- .30
fonate	lb.	.25	- .30
Metanilate	lb.	1.40	- 1.46
Naphthionate	lb.	.60	- .65
Picramate	lb.	.55	- .60
p-toluene sulfonate	lb.	.08	- .09

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Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.60	—	.65
Thiocarbamide	lb.	.37	—	.40
p-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.40	—	.42
p-Toluene Sulfonchloride	lb.	.15	—	.25
Toluidine	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Sulfate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.30	—	.32
o-Toluidine	lb.	.20	—	.22
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	.50	—	.60
Xylidine	lb.	.40	—	.45

Coal-Tar Dyes

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	.80	—	1.10
Blue	lb.	1.00	—	3.00
Brown	lb.	.80	—	.25
Fuchsin	lb.	1.50	—	2.50
Green	lb.	1.75	—	3.00
Orange II	lb.	.45	—	.50
Orange III	lb.	.50	—	.60
Red	lb.	.85	—	3.50
Scarlet	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Violet	lb.	1.60	—	3.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	1.35	—	1.80
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Erythrosin	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	2.40	—	2.75
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthol Green	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	—	7.25
Orange, R. G.	lb.	.55	—	.80
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.	lb.	4.00	—	6.00
Ponceau	lb.	.80	—	.90
Scarlet 2R	lb.	.65	—	.70
Tartarzin, Dom.	lb.	1.20	—	1.50
Uranine	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Wool Green S	lb.	1.50	—	4.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.58	—	.65
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Sky Blue, 5BX.	lb.	—	—	1.75
Blue 2B	lb.	.60	—	.80
Brown R	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Brown G	lb.	1.25	—	1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Fast Black	lb.	—	—	7.00
Fast Pink	lb.	1.75	—	2.50
Fast Red	lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Yellow	lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Violet con't	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Chrysophenin, Dom.	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Congo Red 4B Type.	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	2.50	—	4.00
Geranin	lb.	8.75	—	9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Primuline	lb.	1.50	—	2.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	—	.80
Blue	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Orange	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Red III	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Yellow	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	—	.95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	—	.25
Blue	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Brown	lb.	.35	—	.60
Green	lb.	1.00	—	1.75
Yellow	lb.	.75	—	1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Alizarin, medium	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	—	2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	1.10	—	2.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.25	—	1.50

Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste.	lb.	.60	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	.55	—	.65
Chrome Blue	lb.	.75	—	2.00
Chrome Brown	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50	—	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Galloycyanin	lb.	2.30	—	2.60

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue, conc.	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Auramine O	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Auramine OO	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	.70	—	.80
Bismarck Brown G.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Brilliant Green Crystals.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Chrysoidin R	lb.	.75	—	.80
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	—	.80
Crystal Violet	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Emerald Green, Crystals.	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	3.00	—	3.40
Fuchsin Base	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Malachite Green, Crystals.	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Methyl Violet, 4B	lb.	—	—	1.35
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	lb.	—	—	.70
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	lb.	—	—	.60
Phosphine G., Domestic.	lb.	2.50	—	3.50
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Safranin	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	2.75	—	3.75
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Victoria Green	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	4.00	—	5.00

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Indicators—any P_H value
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Gas analysis
Wood analysis
Water analysis
Organic Group analysis
Physiological reactions

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Research Laboratory

Rochester, N. Y.

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Any size container from 5 oz. bottle to tank cars
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COMPOUND SOLUTION CRESOL
U.S.P. 1X

CRESYLIC ACID 97/99% PALE

BAIRD & McGUIRE, Inc.
Holbrook, Mass. U. S. A.

P.O. Box 473

Dyestuffs

Natural Dyestuffs

Anatto, fine	lb.	.27	—	.30
Seed	lb.	.04	—	.06
Carmin No. 40.....	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Cochineal	lb.	.33	—	.40
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	—	—	—
Oudes	lb.	—	—	—
Guatemala	lb.	—	—	—
Kurpahs	lb.	—	—	—
Madras	lb.	.85	—	.95
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.37
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo.....	lb.	.14	—	.15
Chinese	lb.	.15	—	.16
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Aleppy	lb.	.06	—	.06½

Dyewoods

Barwood	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Camwood, chips	lb.	.10	—	.14
Fustic, sticks	ton	85.00	—	37.00
Chips	lb.	.04	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Logwood, sticks	ton	—	—	30.00
Chips	lb.	.02½	—	.03
Quercitron Bark, see tanning				
Red Saunders	lb.	.12	—	.13

Dye Extracts

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.				
Archil, Double	lb.	.16	—	.18
Triple	lb.	.17	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.18	—	.20

Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.21	—	.23
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	.90	—	.95
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.18	—	.26
Crystals	lb.	.24	—	.26
Liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.11	—	.15
Gall	lb.	.16	—	.18
Hematin Extract 51 deg.....	lb.	.11½	—	.13½
Crystals	lb.	.20	—	.27
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.....	lb.	.15	—	.20
Logwood, solid	lb.	.15	—	.23
51 deg., Twaddle.....	lb.	.08	—	.13
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deglb.	lb.	.07	—	.10
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.17
Persian Berries	lb.	.27	—	.30
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.....	lb.	.06	—	.07
Powdered, 100 p.c.....	lb.	.09	—	.13

Miscellaneous Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg, edible.....	lb.	—	—	.75
*Technical	lb.	—	—	.65
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	.50
Domestic	lb.	.40	—	.45
Prussian blue	lb.	.45	—	.50
Soluble	lb.	.45	—	.50
Spray yolk	lb.	.35	—	.45
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.09	—	.11
Yolk Oil	lb.	—	—	.35
Zinc Dust, prime heavy.....	lb.	.08	—	.09
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.09½
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.08½
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.08

Dextrins and Starches

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	3.19	—	3.47
Dextrin; Corn, white or				
yellow	per 100 lbs.	2.89	—	3.17
Potato white or canary.....	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Sago Flour	lb.	.03½	—	.03½
Starch, Powd. bags.....	100 lbs.	2.32	—	2.60
Pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.22	—	2.50
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.05½	—	.05½
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Tapioca flour, high grade.....	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Medium grade	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Low grade	lb.	.02½	—	.03

Tanning Woods

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	34.00	—	36.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.ton	—	—	—	35.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	—	—	—
Myrobalans, J1	ton	—	—	25.00
J2	ton	—	—	20.00
B1	ton	—	—	24.00
B2	ton	—	—	19.00
R2	ton	—	—	17.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough.....	ton	—	—	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	—	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. ton.....	ton	55.00	—	58.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.....	ton	—	—	35.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.....	ton	31.00	—	35.00
Beard 40 p.c.....	ton	40.00	—	42.00
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	40.00

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The Grasselli Chemical Co., Sole Sales Agts., 117 Hudson St., N. Y.

Fixed Oils

Tanning Extracts

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan, tanks, f.o.b. wks.....lb.	.0134	.02
Powdered, 60 p.c.....lb.	.0534	.06
Decolorized.....lb.	.09	.0934
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan liq.....lb.	.0634	.07
Common.....lb.	.0534	.0534
Cubes, Singapore.....lb.	.07	.0734
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works..lb.	.04	.0434
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0334	.04
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.08	.0834
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0634	.0634
Myrobalans, liq., 25 p.c.tan..lb.	.0534	.0534
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.0634	.07
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.tanlb.	.05	.0534
Tanks.....lb.	.0434	.0434
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks..lb.	.0334	.0334
Barrels.....lb.	.04	.0434
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.....lb.	.0434	.05
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary..lb.	.0434	.0434
Clarified.....lb.	.05	.0534
Spruce, liquid, 35 p.c. tan, works, tanks.....lb.	.01	.0134
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.....lb.	.02	.0234
Sumac, liquid.....lb.	.07	.09

Animal and Fish Oils

(Carloads)		
Cod Newfoundland.....gal.	.55	— .57
Tanks.....lb.	—	—
Domestic, prime.....gal.	—	—
*Degras American.....lb.	.0334	.04
English.....lb.	.04	— .0434
Neutral.....lb.	.06	— .07

*Herring, N.Y. bbls.....gal.	.44	— .45
Horse.....lb.	.05	— .0534
Lard prime.....gal.	.35	— .36
Off prime.....gal.	.33	— .33
No. 1.....gal.	.63	— .75
Extra, No. 1.....gal.	.70	— .80
No. 2.....gal.	.63	— .72
Menhaden, Light strained..gal.	—	.50
Yellow, bleached.....gal.	—	.52
Extra, bleached, winter..gal.	—	.54
Blown.....gal.	—	.59
*Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.gal.	.42	— .45
*Tanks, wks.....gal.	—	.40
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.....gal.	—	1.32
30 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.20
Pure.....gal.	—	.95
Oleo Oil, No. 1.....lb.	—	.1034
No. 2.....lb.	—	.0934
No. 3.....lb.	—	—
Red Distilled.....lb.	.0734	— .08
Saponified.....lb.	—	.08
Salmon, tanks, Coast.....gal.	.33	— .34
Sod.....gal.	—	.44
Sperm bleached winter.....gal.	—	1.69
38 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.64
45 deg., cold test.....gal.	—	1.64
Stearic Acid, single pressed..lb.	.09	— .0934
Double pressed.....lb.	.0934	— .10
Triple pressed.....lb.	.1034	— .11
Tallow acidless, tanks.....gal.	.68	— .70
Barrels, c.i.....lb.	.75	— .77
Whale, natural winter.....gal.	—	.70
Bleached, winter.....gal.	—	.75
Crude, No. 1 tanks, Coast..lb.	.05	— .0534
No. 2.....lb.	—	—

Greases, Lards, Tallow

(New York Markets)		
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.08	— .0834
Yellow.....lb.	.05	— .0534
Brown.....lb.	.05	— .0534
House.....lb.	.0434	— .05
Bone Naphtha.....lb.	.0434	— .0434

Lard City, Steam.....lb.	.1134	— .12
Compound.....lb.	.1234	— .1234
Stearine, lard.....lb.	.13	— .1334
Oleo.....lb.	.10	— .1034
Tallow, edible.....lb.	.0834	— .0834
City, Special, loose.....lb.	.0634	— .0634

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible.....lb.	.0734	— .08
City Fancy.....lb.	.07	— .0734
Prime Packers.....lb.	.0634	— .07
Grease, Choice White.....lb.	.07	— .0734
"B" White.....lb.	.0534	— .06
Yellow.....lb.	.05	— .0534
Brown.....lb.	.0434	— .05
Bone.....lb.	—	.0434
House.....lb.	—	.1034
Stearine, prime Oleo.....lb.	—	.1034
Lard.....lb.	.1134	— .1234

Vegetable Oils

Castor, No. 1 bbls.....lb.	—	.1134
Cases.....lb.	—	.1234
No. 3.....lb.	.1034	— .1034
China Wood Oil, bbls.....lb.	.1434	— .1434
*Coast, bbls.....lb.	.13	— .1334
Orient to N. Y., bbls.....lb.	.1134	— .1134
Cocunut Dom., Ceylon, bbls..lb.	.0834	— .09
*Tanks, Spot.....lb.	—	.0734
Cochin, bbls., Dom.....lb.	.0934	— .0934
*Tanks.....lb.	.0834	— .0834
Manila, tanks, coast.....lb.	.0734	— .0734
Edible.....lb.	.11	— .1134
Copra, c.i.f., N. Y.....lb.	.0434	— .0434
Corn, refined, bbls.....lb.	.10	— .1034
Crude Tanks Shipping pt..lb.	.0634	— .07
Barrels.....lb.	.0734	— .0734
Crude, bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.0834	— .09
*Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills in buyers' tanks.....lb.	—	.10
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls..lb.	.1134	— .12
*White.....lb.	—	.1234
Winter, yellow.....lb.	—	.1234

*Nominal

Our Metallic Soaps
Won't Wash
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Dry	}	=	{	Paints
Harden				Finishes
Flat				Cements
Body				Coatings
Waterproof				

Oleates	}	of	{	Alumina
Palmitates				Lead
Stearates				Cobalt
Resinates				Manganese
Linoleates				Calcium

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Smoothness and Elasticity on
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Naval Stores and Fertilizers

Linseed, raw car lots.....gal.	—	.96
10 barrel lots.....gal.	—	.80
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.....gal.	—	.91
Double boiled.....gal.	—	.92
Raw, tanks.....gal.	—	.81
English, Shipments, bbls. gal.	.74	.75
Olive, denatured.....gal.	1.10	1.15
Edible.....gal.	1.80	2.10
Foots.....lb.	.08%	.09
Shipment.....lb.	.08%	.08%
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb.	.08%	.08%
Bonny Old Calabar.....lb.	.06%	.07
Niger.....lb.	.06%	.06%
Palm Kernel, domestic.....lb.	—	—
Imported.....lb.	.08%	.09
Peanut Oil, refined.....lb.	.10%	.11
Crude, f.o.b. mills tanks.....lb.	.07%	.08
*Oriental, coast, tanks.....lb.	.08	.08%
*Crude, Bbls., spot.....lb.	—	.09%
Perilla, c.i.f., N. Y.....lb.	—	.10%
Bbls., N. Y.....lb.	.11%	.12
Poppy Seed.....gal.	—	—
Rapeseed, ref'd bbls.....gal.	.83	.85
Blown, bbls., 8 lbs.....gal.	.91	.95
Sesame, domestic, edible.....gal.	1.15	1.20
*Imported.....lb.	—	.07%
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, Mar.....lb.	.07%	.07%
New York, bbls., crude.....lb.	.09%	.09%
Edible.....lb.	.10%	.10%
Teaseed, crd., bbls.....lb.	.12	.12%
Walnut, Crude.....lb.	.10	.10%

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans.....	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—33.00
Columbia.....	—	—
New Orleans.....	—	—
Corn Cake.....short ton	—	—
Meal Chicago.....short ton	—	—30.00
Linseed cake, dom.....short ton	48.00	—50.00
Linseed Meal.....short ton	50.00	—51.00
*Nominal	—	—

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.gal.	—	.88
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	—	—
tilled, bbls.....gal.	—	—
Deconstructive distilled, bbls.gal.	—	—
Pitch Prime.....bbl.	—	6.00
Rosins, B.....	—	5.30
D.....	—	5.35
E.....	—	5.35
F.....	—	5.35
G.....	—	5.35
H.....	—	5.35
I.....	—	5.40
K.....	—	5.85
M.....	—	6.40
N.....	—	6.75
WG.....	—	7.10
WW.....	—	7.50
Rosin Oil, first run.....gal.	.36	.37
Second run.....gal.	.38	.39
Tar, kiln-burnt.....bbl.	—	10.00
Retort.....bbl.	—	9.00

Fertilizer Materials

*Ammon. Sulf. bulk.....100 lbs.	2.50	—2.60
Double bgs., f.a.s., N.Y. 100 lbs.	2.75	—2.90
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.....unit	—	3.75
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	30.90	—32.00
Raw, Chicago.....ton	—	25.00
Cyanamide wks.....unit	—	2.25
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.	—	—
works.....unit	3.25	& .10
Nitrate Soda.....100 lbs.	2.35	—2.45
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	—	—
Chicago.....unit	3.25	& .10
Ground, N. Y.....unit	3.65	& .10

Phosphate Rock—F.o.b. Mines

Florida pebble, 68-72%.....ton	5.00	—7.30
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.....ton	8.00	—9.00
Phosphate, Acid, 16 p.c.....ton	9.00	—11.00
Potassium murlate, 80 p.c.....unit	.75	—
Sulfate.....unit	—	1.00
Steamed Bone Meal, N.Y.....ton	—	30.00

Metals

Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	—	19.10
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	—	—
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese.....cwt.	4.35	—4.65
Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	—	—
Cadmium.....lb.	1.00	—1.10
Cobalt.....lb.	—	3.00
Copper prime Lake.....cwt.	12.75	—13.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	12.75	—13.00
Casting.....cwt.	—	12.50
Graphite, crude, Amorphous.....ton	15.00	—42.50
Flake.....lb.	.02	—0.06%
Iridium.....oz.	150.00	—160.00
Lead, N. Y.....cwt.	4.70	—4.75
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	—	1.25
Manganese ore.....unit	.22	—
Mercury.....flask	—	51.00
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	—	41.00
Shot.....cwt.	—	43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	—	46.00
Palladium.....oz.	51.00	—85.00
Platinum, pure.....oz.	—	90.00
Silver.....oz.	—	.99%
Foreign.....oz.	—	.63%
Tin Straits.....cwt.	—	30.75
American, pure.....cwt.	—	30.50
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	—	30.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	2.00	—2.35
Wolframite, Chinese.....	2.75	—3.00
Bolivian.....	—	—
Scheelite, Amer.....	—	—
Japanese.....	—	—
Zinc (Spelter) Shipments.....cwt.	—	—
Spot.....cwt.	—	4.82%

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Wood Alcohol
Acetic Acid
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Pure Acetone

Methyl Acetone
Sulphuric Acid
Sodium Acetate
Iron Liquor

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Newark
Brooklyn

Marquette
Antrim
Chicago

Detroit
Minneapolis
Gladstone

Crude Drugs

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar Agar, No. 1.....lb.	—	.85
No. 2.....lb.	.70	.75
No. 3.....lb.	.55	.60
Agaric, white.....lb.	—	1.35
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	—	.30
Sweet.....lb.	—	.35
Meal.....lb.	.28	.30
Ambergris, black.....oz.	—	8.00
Grey.....oz.	—	25.00
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.08	.08½
Powdered.....lb.	—	.12
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.45	.50
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	—	.05
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	—	1.05
Powdered.....lb.	1.10	1.15
Russian, whole.....lb.	—	2.50
Powdered.....lb.	2.65	2.75
Cascara Amarga.....lb.	—	.40
Castoreum.....lb.	4.00	4.25
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	.06	.07
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04	.04½
Civet.....oz.	.275	.280
Cochineal, U.S.P.....lb.	.37	.45
Colocynth, Apples.....lb.	.24	.25
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.37	.40
Spanish Apples.....lb.	.23	.30
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.....lb.	.18	.20
Jewelers, large.....lb.	—	.75
Small.....lb.	—	.75
French.....lb.	.18	.20
Powdered.....lb.	—	.14
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.30	.45
Reeds.....lb.	.68	.70
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	—	—
Spanish.....lb.	1.00	1.03
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.12	.13
Guarana.....lb.	—	.80
Honey Calif.....lb.	—	.11

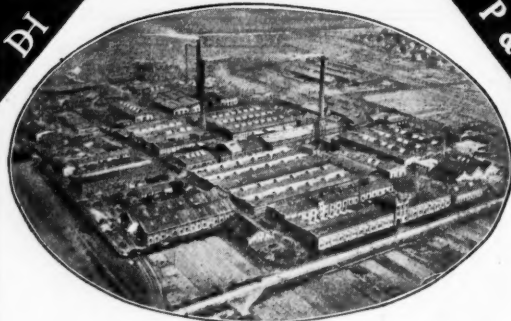
Hops, N. Y., prime.....lb.	.23	—	.26
Pacific Coast, prime.....lb.	.23	—	.26
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—	—
Russian.....lb.	—	—	9.00
Kamala.....lb.	—	—	3.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	—	—	.06
Leeches.....C.	4.50	—	6.00
Lime Juice, clarified.....gal.	.55	—	.70
Lupulin.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Lycopodium.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Manna, large flake.....lb.	—	—	.85
Small flake.....lb.	.52	—	.55
Sorts.....lb.	—	—	.45
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.08	—	.09
Irish, Bleached.....lb.	.09	—	.11
Musk, pods, Cabardine.....oz.	16.00	—	17.00
Tonquin.....oz.	17.00	—	19.00
Grain, Cab.....oz.	25.00	—	26.00
Tonquin.....oz.	32.00	—	33.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—
Nutgalls, Chinese.....lb.	.16	—	.17
Aleppy.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	.13
Quassia Chips.....lb.	—	—	.09
Sandalwood, Chips.....lb.	—	—	.35
Ground.....lb.	—	—	.40
Scammony, resin.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Spermaceti, blocks.....lb.	.30	—	.31
Storax, liquid, tech.....lb.	—	—	1.25
Gen., U.S.P.....lb.	—	—	1.30
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	.03½	—	.04
Kegs.....per keg	—	—	3.00
Tar, Barbadoes.....gal.	1.25	—	1.40
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Artificial.....lb.	.09	—	.11
Spirits, See Naval Stores	—	—	—
*Nominal	—	—	—

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para.....lb.	.25	—	.26
South American.....lb.	.30	—	.31
Fir, Canada.....gal.	10.75	—	11.00
Oregon.....gal.	—	—	1.45
Peru.....lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Tolu.....lb.	.45	—	.50

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	—	—	.23
Basswood Bark, pressed.....lb.	—	—	.34
Barberry (tree).....lb.	—	—	.23
Bayberry.....lb.	—	—	.12
Blackhaw of Root.....lb.	.24	—	.25
of Tree.....lb.	.16	—	.17
Buckthorn.....lb.	.06½	—	.07
Canella alba.....lb.	—	—	.57
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.10	—	.15
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	—	—	.35
Siftings.....lb.	.20	—	.24
Chestnut.....lb.	—	—	.09
Cinchona, Red quills.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Broken.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Yellow U.S.P.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Condurango.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Cotton Root.....lb.	—	—	.14
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	—	—	.09
Cramp (true).....lb.	.40	—	.42
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	—	—	.09
Elm, Select, bbls.....lb.	.28	—	.30
Grinding.....lb.	.12	—	.14
Powdered.....lb.	.14	—	.15
Fringe Tree.....lb.	.20	—	.21
Hemlock.....lb.	—	—	.06
Lemon Peel.....lb.	.08	—	.08½
Mezereon.....lb.	.10	—	.11
Oak, red.....lb.	.05	—	.06
White.....lb.	.05	—	.06



E. de HÄEN

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Acid Phosphoric	Magnesium Fluosilicate
Antimony Salts—all strengths	Manganese Sulphate
Antimony Sulfurets	Potassium Meta Bisulphite
Ammonium Sulfoeyanide	Potassium Sulphocyanide

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Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.06	—	.06½
Sweet05	—	.08½
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.14½	—	.15
Northern14½	—	.15
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.17	—	.18
of Fruit .....	.17	—	.18
Sassafras, ordinary .....	.12	—	.12
Select .....	.20	—	.21
Simaruba .....	.14	—	.14
Soap, whole .....	.05	—	.05½
Cut .....	.08½	—	.09
Crushed .....	.08½	—	.09
Powdered .....	.11	—	.12
Wahoo of Root.....lb.	.11	—	.12
of Tree .....	.25	—	.26
Willow, Black .....	.06	—	.06
White .....	.15	—	.15
White Pine Rosed.....lb.	.06	—	.06
White Poplar .....	.04	—	.04
Wild Cherry—			
Thin Green Rosed.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Thick Rosed .....	.10	—	.12
Thin Natural .....	.09	—	.10
Thick Natural .....	.06	—	.07
Witch Hazel .....	.08	—	.08

BEANS

Calabar .....	.18	—	.20
Cassia Fistula .....	.12	—	.12
Castor .....	.03½	—	.03½
St. Ignatius .....	.22	—	.22
St. John's Bread.....lb.	.06	—	.08
Tonka, Angostura	1.25	—	1.25
Para .....	.80	—	.90
Surinam .....	.85	—	.95
Vanilla, Mexican, whole.....lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Cuts	6.75	—	7.00
Bourbon	3.00	—	3.50
South American	6.75	—	7.00
Tahiti, Yellow Label	2.00	—	2.00
Green Label	2.00	—	2.00

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary .....	.98	—	.95
XX	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered .....	.90	—	1.00
Fish .....	.05	—	.06
Horse, Nettle, dry.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Juniper .....	.03¾	—	.04
Laurel .....	.08	—	.08
Poke .....	.16	—	.16
Prickly Ash .....	.11	—	.12
Raspberries, dried .....	.35	—	.40
Saw Palmetto .....	.12	—	.13
Sloe .....	.14	—	.15

FLOWERS

Arnica .....	.11	—	.12
Borage .....	.28	—	.28
Calendula Petals, Imp.....lb.	.50	—	.50
Chamomile, Hungarian .....	.19	—	.20
Roman .....	.80	—	.80
Clover Tops .....	.10	—	.10
Dogwood .....	.15	—	.15
Elder .....	.23	—	.25
Insect, open whole.....lb.	.46	—	.46
Closed whole .....	.50	—	.50
Powdered, Pure .....	.60	—	.65
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.....lb.	.35	—	.37
Kousso	1.10	—	1.10
Lavender .....	.25	—	.40
Linden, with Leaves.....lb.	.10	—	.11
Without Leaves .....	.20	—	.21
Malva, blue .....	.38	—	.38
Black .....	.60	—	.60
Mullein .....	.45	—	.45
Orange .....	.43	—	.43
Peony, red .....	.50	—	.50
Poppy, red	1.10	—	1.15
Saffron, American	19.00	—	19.50
Valencia .....	.70	—	.70
Violet .....	.15	—	.15
Tilia (see Linden)			
*Nominal			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados .....	.50	—	.50
Cape .....	.08	—	.08½
Curacao, cases .....	.06½	—	.07
Socotrline, whole .....	.40	—	.40
Ammoniac, tears	1.60	—	1.60
Arabic, firsts .....	.26	—	.27
Seconds .....	.22	—	.23
Sorts Amber .....	.10	—	.10½
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	.18	—	.20
Asafetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb.	.30	—	.33
Powdered .....	.60	—	.65
Benzoin, Siam	1.50	—	1.50
Sumatra .....	.25	—	.26
Camphor, ref., See Fine chem. list			
Catechu .....	.10	—	.10
Chicle .....	.75	—	.85
Damar .....	.30	—	.32
Euphorbium .....	.35	—	.35
Powdered .....	.55	—	.55
Galbanum	1.10	—	1.20
Gambier .....	.07	—	.07
Gamboge	1.00	—	1.00
Guaiac .....	.28	—	.40
Karaya, Powdered .....	.18	—	.22
Kino .....	.45	—	.45
Mastic .....	.43	—	.45
Myrrh, Select .....	.43	—	.44
Sorts .....	.40	—	.42
Olibanum, siftings .....	.09½	—	.10
Tears .....	.14	—	.22
Opium, See fine chem. list			
Sandarac .....	.23	—	.25
Scammony Resin .....	.140	—	.140
Senegal, plcked .....	.16	—	.17
Spruce	1.00	—	1.00
Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs			
Thus .....	.04½	—	.05
Tragacanth, Aleppo first.....lb.	2.25	—	2.35
No. 2 to No. 6.....lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Powdered	1.00	—	1.50
Turkish90	—	1.50



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SHELLAC						ROOTS		
D. C.lb.	—	.84	Laurellb.	.08½	.04½	Aconite, U.S.P.lb.	.20	— .25
Pine Orangelb.	—	.80	Life Everlastinglb.	.06	— .07	Aletris (Unicorn true)....lb.	.32	— .33
Second Orange .....lb.	—	.75	Liverwort .....lb.	—	.25	Alkanet .....lb.	.14	— .15
T. N. ....lb.	—	.76	Lobelia .....lb.	.09	— .10	Althea, cut .....lb.	.11	— .12
Ground reg. ....lb.	—	.75	Matico .....lb.	—	.20	Whole .....lb.	.08	— .08½
Regular bleached .....lb.	—	.80	Marjoram, German .....lb.	—	.25	Angelica American .....lb.	.15	— .16
Bone Dry .....lb.	.84	— .85	French .....lb.	.12	— .14½	Arnica .....lb.	.25	— .28
LEAVES AND HERBS			Motherwort Herb .....lb.	—	.11	Arrowroot, American .....lb.	.05	— .06
Aconite .....lb.	.28	— .30	Pennyroyal .....lb.	.08	— .14	St. Vincent .....lb.	.06½	— .12
Balmoney .....lb.	—	.14	Peppermint, American .....lb.	.14	— .20	Bamboo Brier .....lb.	—	.05
Belladonna .....lb.	.11	— .14	Pichi .....lb.	.10	— .11	Bearsfoot .....lb.	—	.05
Boneset, leaves and tops....lb.	—	.00	Prince's Pine .....lb.	—	.15	Belladonna .....lb.	.12	— .14
Buchu, Short .....lb.	—	1.00	Plantain .....lb.	—	.15	Berberis Aquifolium .....lb.	—	.17
Long .....lb.	—	—	Pulsatilla .....lb.	—	.15	Beth .....lb.	—	.17
Cannabis, true, imported....lb.	—	—	Queen of the Meadow....lb.	—	.06½	Blueflag .....lb.	.14	— .15
American, (no assay)....lb.	—	.20	Rose, pale and red.....lb.	.25	— .06½	Bryonia .....lb.	.25	— .29
U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.30	Rosemary .....lb.	.04½	— .05	Burdock .....lb.	.10	— .12
Catnip .....lb.	.10	— .15	Rue .....lb.	—	.25	Calamus, bleached .....lb.	—	.45
Chestnut .....lb.	—	.06	Sage, Dalmatian .....lb.	.05½	— .06½	Unbleached, natural ....lb.	.10	— .11
Chiretta .....lb.	—	.20	Greek .....lb.	.03½	— .04	Cohosh, black .....lb.	.08	— .09
Coca, Huancuo .....lb.	—	—	Spanish .....lb.	.08½	— .04	Blue .....lb.	.08½	— .09
Truxillo .....lb.	—	.35	Savory .....lb.	.10	— .10½	Colchicum .....lb.	.13	— .15
Coltsfoot .....lb.	—	.08	Senna, Alexandria, whole..lb.	.28	— .30	Colombo, whole .....lb.	—	.04
Corn Silk .....lb.	—	.06	Half Leaf .....lb.	.15	— .16	Comfrey .....lb.	.20	— .22
Damiana .....lb.	.09½	— .10	Siftings .....lb.	.09½	— .10	Culver's .....lb.	.17	— .18
Deer Tongue .....lb.	—	.08	Powdered .....lb.	.12	— .13	Cranesbill .....lb.	.12	— .13
Digitalis .....lb.	.09	— .10	Tinnevely, Jobbing .....lb.	.12	— .14	Dandelion, Imported .....lb.	.08	— .09
Eucahyptus .....lb.	—	.05½	Grinding .....lb.	.04	— .06	Doggrass, U.S.P., cut ....lb.	.09	— .10
Euphorbia Pilulifera .....lb.	.10	— .12	Pods .....lb.	.06	— .06½	Echinacea .....lb.	—	.35
Grindelia Robusta .....lb.	.09	— .10	Powdered .....lb.	.08	— .09	Elecampane .....lb.	—	.10
Henbane .....lb.	.22	— .23	Slderitis, cut .....lb.	—	.19	Galangal .....lb.	—	.09
Henna .....lb.	.17	— .18	Skullcap, Western .....lb.	—	.20	Gelsemium .....lb.	—	.12
Horehound .....lb.	.08	— .09	Spearment, American .....lb.	—	.24	Gentian .....lb.	.07½	— .08
Jaborandi .....lb.	.32	— .33	Squaw Vine .....lb.	.14	— .15	*Nominal		
			Stramonium .....lb.	.09	— .10			
			Tansy .....lb.	.16	— .18			
			Thyme Spanish .....lb.	.07	— .07½			
			French .....lb.	.09	— .09½			
			Uva Ursilb.	—	.09			
			Witch Hazellb.	—	.09			
			Wormwood, importedlb.	.10	— .12			
			Yerba Santalb.	.11	— .12			

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Ginger, Jamaicalb.	.32 — .40	Senegalb.	1.10 — 1.25	Foenugreeklb.	.03 — .03½
See Spices		Serpentarialb.	.88 — .90	Hemp, Manchurianlb.	.04 — .04½
Ginseng, Cultivated .....lb.	1.00 — 3.00	Skunk Cabbage .....lb.	.18 — .20	Chilian .....lb.	— —
Northwestern wild .....lb.	6.00 — 8.00	Snake, Canada natural .....lb.	— .30	Job's Tears, white .....lb.	— .07½
Southern wild .....lb.	5.00 — 7.00	Stripped .....lb.	— .45	Larkspur .....lb.	— .17
Gold Seal .....lb.	— 3.15	Spikenard .....lb.	.17 — .18	Lohelia .....lb.	— .70
Powdered .....lb.	3.70 — 3.75	Squill, white .....lb.	.04½ — .05	Mustard, Bari, Brown .....lb.	— .10
Hellebore, Black, Imported, lb.	— .20	Strlingia .....lb.	.09 — .10	Bombay, Brown .....lb.	— .06½
White .....lb.	— .12	Stone .....lb.	— .10	California, Brown .....lb.	.04½ — .05
Powdered .....lb.	— .15	Turmeric Madras .....lb.	.05½ — .06	Yellow .....lb.	— .06½
Helonias (Unicorn false).....lb.	.45 — .48	Aleppy .....lb.	.05½ — .06	Chinese, Yellow .....lb.	.04 — .05
Ipecac Cartagena .....lb.	— 1.50	China .....lb.	.05½ — .06	English, Yellow .....lb.	.05½ — .06½
Powdered .....lb.	1.60 — 1.65	Unicorn false, See Helonias		Danish, Yellow .....lb.	.05 — .05½
Rio whole .....lb.	— —	True. See Aletris		Dutch, Yellow .....lb.	.05 — .05½
Powdered .....lb.	— —	Valerian, Belgian .....lb.	.09 — .10	Poppy, Dutch .....lb.	.14½ — .15
Jalap, whole .....lb.	.15 — .17	Yellow Dock .....lb.	— .15	Turkish .....lb.	— .09
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	.23 — .25	Yellow Parilla .....lb.	— .30	Blue Indian .....lb.	.07 — .08
Kava Kava .....lb.	— .17			White Indian .....lb.	— .07½
Lady Slipper .....lb.	.65 — .70			Quince .....lb.	1.55 — 1.60
Licorice, Russian, cut .....lb.	— .06½	SEEDS		Rape South Amer.....lb.	.04 — .05
Spanish natural bales.....lb.	.25 — .28	Anise, Levant .....lb.	— .21	Japanese, small .....lb.	.06 — .06½
Selected .....lb.	.09 — .10	Star .....lb.	— .15	Sabadilla .....lb.	— .10
Powdered .....lb.	.09 — .10	Spanish .....lb.	.15½ — .16	Stavesacre .....lb.	— .22
Lovage .....lb.	.38 — .45	Annatto .....lb.	.03 — .03½	Stramonium .....lb.	.13 — .14
Manaca .....lb.	— .20	Canary, Morocco .....lb.	— .06	Strophanthus, Hispidus .....lb.	— —
Mandrake .....lb.	.12 — .13	South American .....lb.	— .04	Kombe .....lb.	— .35
Musk, Russian .....lb.	— .13	Caraway, African .....lb.	— —	Sunflower, domestic .....lb.	.05½ — .05½
Orris, Florentine bold.....lb.	.08 — .09	Dutch .....lb.	.08½ — .09	South American .....lb.	.03½ — .04
Verona .....lb.	.06 — .07	Cardamom, bleached .....lb.	.75 — 1.20	Worm, American .....lb.	.10 — .11
Powdered .....lb.	.08 — .10	Decorticated .....lb.	.50 — .52	*Levant .....lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Fingers .....lb.	.80 — .85	Celery .....lb.	.16 — .16½		
Pareira Brava .....lb.	.23 — .25	Colchicum .....lb.	.14 — .16	SPICES	
Pellitory .....lb.	— .08	Coriander, Bombay .....lb.	— —	Cassia Buds .....lb.	— .10
Pink true .....lb.	.75 — .80	Morocco Unbleached .....lb.	.05½ — .06	China, Selected .....lb.	.05½ — .07
Pleurisy .....lb.	— .19	Bleached .....lb.	.08½ — .09	Saigon, assortment .....lb.	.23 — .25
Poke .....lb.	.07 — .07½	Cumin, Levant .....lb.	— —	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....lb.	.17 — .18
Rhatany .....lb.	.10 — .11	Morocco .....lb.	.13 — .13½		
Rhubarb		Pill .....lb.	.05½ — .06		
High Dried .....lb.	— .70	Fennel, French .....lb.	.11 — .12		
Powdered .....lb.	— .75	German .....lb.	.11½ — .12		
Sarsaparilla, Honduraslb.	— .50	Flax, wholeper bbls.	— 11.50		
Mexicanlb.	.43 — .45	Groundlb.	— .06½		
Scammony Rootlb.	.05½ — .06	*Nominal			

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Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.32	—	.32
Amboyas	lb.	—	—	—
Penang	lb.	.48	—	.50
Ginger, African	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.29	—	.39
Fancy Bold	lb.	.38	—	.40
Japan	lb.	.09¼	—	.09½
Cochin ABC and lemon	lb.	.11	—	.12
Mace, Siau	lb.	.37	—	.38
Banda, No. 1	lb.	.43	—	.44
Batavia	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.19	—	.20
75s-80s	lb.	—	—	.25
Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	.10¾	—	.10½
White	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Peppers, Red, Mombasa	lb.	.31	—	.33
Cherries	lb.	.20	—	.21
Bombay	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Japan	lb.	.40	—	.43
Pimento, Select	lb.	—	—	.04

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.20	—	.25
Bees, white	lb.	.33	—	.35
Yellow, clean	lb.	.14	—	.16
Crude	lb.	.12	—	.14
Candelilla	lb.	.24	—	.25
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.53	—	.58
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.46	—	.48
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.25	—	.26
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.15	—	.16
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.07½	—	.08
White	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Japan	lb.	.18	—	.20
Montan, crude	lb.	.04½	—	.05
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	.20
Ozokerite, brown	lb.	.22	—	.24
Green	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg.m.p. lb.	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Ref'd 118-120 deg.	lb.	.04½	—	.06
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				
*Nominal				

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Bitter, f.f. P.A.	lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chem.				
Sweet	lb.	.45	—	.50
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.25	—	.27
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Rectified	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Anise Technical	lb.	.50	—	.55
U. S. P.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Bay	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Bergamot	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Artificial	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Birch Tar, Rect.	lb.	—	—	2.75
Crude	lb.	—	—	1.85
Bois de Rose	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Cade	lb.	.60	—	.70
Cajuput, Native	lb.	.65	—	.70
U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Camphor, by-product	lb.	.09	—	.10
Japanese white	lb.	.19	—	.20
Cananga, Native	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Rectified	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	—	—	1.70
Crude	lb.	—	—	1.50
Cassia Technical	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.70	—	.72
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.30	—	.32
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.	lb.	11.00	—	15.00
Leaf	lb.	—	—	2.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.55	—	.56
Java	lb.	—	—	.75
Cloves, cans	lb.	2.15	—	2.25
Bottles	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.50
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Croton	lb.	—	—	1.10
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Cumin	lb.	—	—	5.00
Dill	lb.	—	—	4.50

Erigeron	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. lb.	lb.	.38	—	.40
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Bourbon, (Reunion)	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	—	3.75
Ginger	lb.	—	—	6.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	2.75
Hemlock	lb.	—	—	.80
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Wood	lb.	.50	—	.60
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Spike, Spanish	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Limes, Expressed	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Distilled	lb.	.50	—	.55
Linaloe	lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—	17.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	3.00
Neroli, Bigarade	oz.	8.00	—	20.00
Petale	oz.	10.00	—	25.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—	15.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.15	—	2.25
Italian	lb.	2.90	—	3.25
Origanum, Cans	lb.	.25	—	.30
Patchouli	lb.	10.00	—	12.50
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—	1.75
Imported	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Peppermint Natural, tins.	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Japanese, thrice rect.	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Petit Grain, So. America.	lb.	—	—	2.10
French	lb.	8.50	—	10.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	—	—	1.75
Pumilio	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Rose, French	oz.	—	—	10.00
Bulgarian	oz.	7.50	—	8.50
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—	3.00

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Rosemary, U.S.P.lb.	.45	— .60
Tech.lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian....lb.	7.15	— 7.25
West Indianlb.	—	— 4.00
Sassafras, natural ....lb.	—	— .90
Artificial ....lb.	—	— .53
Savin ....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Spearmint ....lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Spruce ....lb.	—	— .80
Tansy, Amer. ....lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Tar, bbls. ....gal.	.28	— .30
Refined, U.S.P., cans....gal.	—	— 1.00
Thyme, red, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
White, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Vetivert, Bourbon ....lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Wine, heavy ....lb.	—	— 2.75
Wintergreen, sweet birch....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Genuine Gaultheria ....lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk....lb.	.35	— .40
Wormseed Baltimore ....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Wormwood Dom. ....lb.	11.00	— 11.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Manila ....lb.	25.00	— 35.00
Artificial ....lb.	—	— 10.00

Oleoresins

Aspidium (Malefern) ....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Capsicum ....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Cubeb ....lb.	—	— 7.00
Ginger ....lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Malefern ....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Mullein (so-called) ....lb.	—	— 4.00
Orris ....lb.	—	— 18.00
Pepper, black ....lb.	—	— 5.00
Vanilla ....lb.	8.50	— 9.50

Perfumers' Sundries

Almond Meal ....lb.	.28	— .30
Ambergris, black ....oz.	—	— 8.00
Ambergris, gray ....oz.	—	— 25.00
Chalk, precipitated ....lb.	.0234	— .0314
Civet ....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lanolin hydrous ....lb.	.12	— .15
Lanolin anhydrous ....lb.	.15	— .18
Musk Cab., pods.....oz.	16.00	— 17.00
Musk, Cab., grains.....oz.	25.00	— 26.00
Musk, Tonquin, grains.....oz.	32.00	— 33.00
Musk, Tonquin, pods.....oz.	17.00	— 19.00
Oak Moss ....lb.	.40	— .50
Orris Root, Florentine, wholelb.	.0814	— .09
Verona ....lb.	—	— .07
Powdered, Gran. ....lb.	.08	— .12
Rice Starch ....lb.	.09	— .10
Sandalwood, chips and ground lb.	.35	— .40
Talc, Italian ....ton	38.00	— 40.00
Talc, French ....ton	20.00	— 25.00
Talc, domestic ....ton	17.00	— 18.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Natural Derivatives

Anethol ....lb.	—	— 1.75
Borneol ....lb.	—	— 3.50
Citronellol ....lb.	—	— 10.00
Citral ....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Eucalyptol ....lb.	.85	— .88
Eugenol ....lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Geraniol ....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Iso-Eugenol ....lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Linalool ....lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Menthol ....lb.	5.25	— 5.40
Rhodinol ....lb.	—	— 15.00
Safrol ....lb.	.55	— .60

Synthetic Aromatics

Acetophenone, C.P. ....lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Amyl Butyrate ....lb.	—	— 2.50
Amyl Salicylate ....lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Anisic Aldehyde ....lb.	—	— 4.25
Free From Chlorine ....lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Benzyl Acetate ....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Benzyl Alcohol ....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Benzyl Benzoate ....lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bromstyrol ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Cinnamic Acid ....lb.	—	— 3.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Citronellal ....lb.	—	— 2.00
Coumarin ....lb.	—	— 3.25
Resale ....lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Diphenylloxide ....lb.	.80	— .85
Ethyl Cinnamate ....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranyl Acetate ....lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Heliotropin ....lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Indol, C. P. ....oz.	—	— 10.00
Linalyl Acetate ....lb.	9.00	— 10.00
Linalyl Benzoate ....lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Methyl Anthranilate ....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Methyl Cinnamate ....lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Methyl Paracresol ....lb.	9.00	— 10.00
Methyl Salicylate ....lb.	.35	— .40
Resale ....lb.	—	— .36
Mirbane, rect., drums extra lb.	.11	— .12
Musk Ambrette ....lb.	13.00	— 14.00
Musk Ketone ....lb.	9.00	— 10.00
Musk Xylene ....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Nerolin ....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde ....lb.	7.00	— 9.00
Phenylacetic Acid ....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Phenylethylalcohol ....lb.	7.00	— 9.00
Terpineol, C. P. ....lb.	.45	— .50
Vanillin ....oz.	—	— .54
Resaleoz.	—	— .54
Violet, artificial (Itonone)....lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Yara Yara Crystals.....lb.	2.25	— 2.50

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ARSENIC—100 csk., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg.

BALSAM—20 bxs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Pto. Colombia.

BARIUM CHLORIDE—20 csk., Order, Hamburg; 134 csk., Order, Antwerp.

BARYTES—303 csk., Order, Liverpool; 301 csk., Order, London; 180 bgs., U. S. Lines, Bremen; 29 bbls., Katzenbach & Bullock Co., Hamburg.

BAUXITE—1 cse., Mediterranean & General Traders, Marseilles.

BAY RUM—20 bbls., G. Preston, Arecibo.

BEANS—Vanilla, 13 cs., Gomez & Sloan, Inc., Vera Cruz; 51 cs., Catez Amer. Co., Samarang; 47 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; 42 cs., Order, Marseilles; 47 cs., Order, Marseilles.

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BUTTON LAC—12 cs., Order, Calcutta; 50 cs., Mech. & Metals Natl. Bk., Calcutta.

CALCIUM SALTS—Carbide, 100 drs., Nat'l Am. Bk., Hamburg; Chloride, 67 drs., Order, Hamburg.

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E. Boissevain, Rotterdam; 200 bbls., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 127 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 116 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; 599 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 849 bgs., Habicht & Co., Hamburg; 200 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 58 bgs., Order, Hamburg.

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GARNET LAC—100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta.

GELATIN—50 bbls., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam.

GLAUBER SALT—218 cks., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg; 138 bbls., Order, Hamburg.

GLUE—3 pkgs., H. Loewenstein, Havre; 143 bbls., W. E. Miller, Antwerp.

GUM—8 cs., Order, Karachi; 20 bgs., Thurston & Braids, Marseilles; 2 bxs., S. Carpenter, Havana; Chiclé, 45 bgs., B. L. Alwater, Cuidad, Bolivia; 220 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Rotterdam; Copal, 670 bgs., Innes & Co., Antwerp; 339 bskts., Goldman Sacks & Co., Macassar; 132 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 410 bgs., National City Bank, Antwerp; 210 bgs., Columbia Bank, Antwerp; 2,070 bgs., Central Union Trust Co., Antwerp; Dama, 100 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., P. R.; Guaiacum, 6 bbls., Mecke & Co., Azua; Myrrh, 22 bgs., Order, Bombay; Tragacanth, 118 cs., Order, Bouchay.

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HERBS—7 bbs., East River Bank, Havre; 25 bbs., Order, Hamburg; 1 cse., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Bremen.

HOPS—13 pkgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Hamburg.

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LYCOPOLIUM—9 cs., 1 bskt., Broidy & Sons; 2 cs., J. R. Arbiter, Danzig, Hamburg.

MAGNESITE—448 cks., A. Klinestein & Co., Rotterdam; 600 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; 91 bbls., Jefferson Trust Co., Hamburg; 55,693 cks., C. Kurz & Co., Hamburg; 5,229 cks., Federal Refractories Co., Hamburg.

MAGNESIUM SALTS—Chlorate, 7 drs., A. Kramor & Co., Hamburg; 49 bbls., Jefferson Trust Co., Hamburg; Powder, 38 cs., Order, Hamburg.

MYROBALANS—17,000 pkts., Order, Calcutta; 1,961 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 4,000 pkts., Order, Bombay; 695 pkts., Standard Bank of South Africa, Calcutta; 9,712 pkts., Order, Colombo.

OCHRE—305 cks., Reichard Coulston, Inc.,

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OILS—7 cs., F. W. Devoe & Reynolds, Havre; 5 cks., Order, Marseilles; Castor, 56 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Hull; Cod, 300 cks., Babcock McLeod Co., St. Johns, N. F.; 400 cks., National Oil Products Co., St. Johns, N. F.; Codliver, 2 tins, Babcock, McLeod Co., St. Johns, N. F.; 50 bbls., E. R. Squibb & Son, Bergen; 100 bbls., Parke Davis & Co., Aalesund; Colza, 12 cs., J. A. Miller, Havre; Linseed, 115 bbls., American Linseed Co., Rotterdam; 148 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 1,332 bbls., American Linseed Co., Rotterdam; 565 bbls., National Lead Co., Rotterdam; 129 bbls., American Linseed Co., Rotterdam; 500 bbls., Order, Hull; 500 bbls., Order, Antwerp; Lubricating, 9 drs., American Exp. Co., Santos; Mineral, 2 bbls., Atlantic Refining Co., Genoa; Olive, 12 cs., G. Tombargo, Patras; 38 bbls., Spiros Dimopoulos, Patras; 7 bbls., A. Filias, Patras; 475 cs., J. P. Smith Co., Marseilles; 6 cs., Panama, C. R. Co., Marseilles; 4 cs., Norcanners Co., Marseilles; 8 cs., L. E. Frenkel, Marseilles; 275 bgs., Order, Marseilles; 5 cks., G. S. Badafora, Naples; 19 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 5 cks., R. Napoletano, Naples; 3 cs., American Exp. Co., Naples; 14 cs., S. Antonio, Palermo; 12 cks., G. Giambianco, Palermo; 56 cs., American Exp. Co., Palermo; 72 cks., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Palermo; 117 cks., Colombo Co., Palermo; 31 cks., Order, Palermo; 300 bbls., Mech. & Metals National Bank, Marseilles; 50 cks., Fiske & Brown, Marseilles; 100 bbls., Mech. & Metals National Bank, Marseilles; 102 bbs., 7 cks., Order, Marseilles; 599 cs., W. A. Taylor & Co., Tarragona; 50 cs., Ates Trading Co., Tarragona; 200 cs., Bank of the Manhattan Co., Tarragona; 500 cs., Order, Leghorn; 70 cs., C. H. Arnold & Co., Bordeaux; 10 cks., E. La Montague Sons, Bordeaux; 287 cks., American Shipping Co., Bordeaux; Sulfur, 50 bbls., 60 cks., Banca Comm. Italiani, Marseilles; 400 bbls., Order, Naples; Palm, 163 cks., African-Eastern Trading Co., Liverpool; 352 cks., Order, Liverpool; Rapeseed, 20 bbls., E. H. Kellogg & Co., Hull; 870 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., Hull; 100 bbls., Order, Hull.

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ROOTS—1 cse., Standard Textile Products Co., Rotterdam; 21 bbs., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; 1 kg., J. L. Hopkins Co., Marseilles; 10 bgs., Order, Marseilles; 2 bbs., Lammann & Kemp, Buenos Aires; Ornis, 14 bgs., Order, Leghorn.

SAFFRON—2 cs., Banque Belgepour L'Etranger, Alicante.

SAL AMMONIAC—28 bbls., Loessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hamburg.

SALTPETER—1,000 bgs., Order, Calcutta.

SEEDS—Ame, 100 cs., Order, Alicante; 320 cks., Order, Barcelona; Caraway, 50 bgs., C. E. Armstrong, Inc., Rotterdam; 150 bgs., I. Wertheimer & Sons, Rotterdam; 127 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; 200 bbs., French, Krene Co., Antwerp; Cardamons, 41 cs., First National Bank, Colombo; 12 cs., Order, London; Castor, 33,624 bgs., Order, Bombay; 1,659 pgs., Order, Karachi; Chicory, 30 bbs., Thomas & Pierson, Hamburg; Conium, 13 bgs., Order, Leghorn; Coriander, 350 bgs., J. J. Tolleadano & Co., Bordeaux; Fennel, 104 bgs., Order, Marseilles; Flaxseed, 3,792 bgs., Hansan Produce Co., Buenos Aires; 17,631 bgs., Carr Bros., Buenos Aires; Jambol, 8 bgs., Order, Bombay; Palm, 3 bxs., McHutchinson & Co., Rio de Janeiro; Poppy, 100 bgs., P. L. Krohnman, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Archibald & Lewis, Rotterdam; 150 bgs., W. Tappenbeck, Rotterdam; Sunflower, 575 bgs., Order, Marseilles.

SERUM—3 cs., H. K. Mulford & Co., Buenos Aires.

SHELLAC—500 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 100 bgs., Rogers Pyatt, Shellac Co., London; 50 bgs., Bank of British West Africa, Calcutta; 50 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Chase National Bank, Calcutta; 2,258 bgs., Order, Calcutta; Gainet, 35 sheets, Irving National Bank, Hamburg.

SOAP—500 cs., Order, Marseilles; 100 cs., Batzer & Co., Marseilles; 2 cs., Order, Marseilles.

SODIUM SALTS—Bisulfite, 25 drs., 25 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Rotterdam; 50 bbls., Iscova Chemical Co., Hamburg; 40 cks., Order, Antwerp; Bromide, 6 cs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; Calcined, 1 ck., C. Kurz & Co., Hamburg; Cyanide, 200 cs., Order, Antwerp; 100 cks., Bush Beach & Gent, Hamburg; Florida, 60 cks., C. B. Richard & Co., Antwerp; Nitrate, 33,400 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Chile; 41,530 bgs., For Charleston, S. C., Chile; 5,132 bgs., Order, Brevik; Oxalate, 1 bbl., Weisenthal & Co., Hamburg; Phosphate, 100 cks., Innes Speider & Co., Antwerp; Sulfite, 20 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt Co., Rotterdam; Yellow Prussiate, 40 cks., Irving National Bank, Hamburg.

SULPHUR—100 cks., Heemsoth Basse Co., Havre.

TALC—500 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Bordeaux.

TAPIOCA—1 csc., Rutger Bleeker & Co., Batavia; 3,018 bgs., Order, Batavia; Flour, 12,896 bgs., Handelsverv, Amsterdam, Sourabaya.

TARTAR—324 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Algiers; 189 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 54 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 140 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 86 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 86 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 278 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Alicante; Cream, 100 bbs., Chem. National Bank, Rotterdam; 100 bbls., Superfos Co., Rotterdam; 39 cks., American Woodpulp Co., Hamburg.

TEA WASTE—222 bgs., Maywood Chemical Works, Calcutta; 121 bgs., Order, Calcutta.

ULTRAMARINE—2 cs., Fezandie & Sperle, Bremen.

WAXES—9 pgs., R. Fabiea & Co., Antilla; 22 cks., D. Partilla, Antilla; Bees, 27 cs., Krauth, Fachod & Keihne, Rotterdam; 20 bbls., D. Steengrafe, Rio de Janeiro; 2 seroons, J. A. Thomen, Monte Cristi; 421 pgs., Irving National Bank, Lisbon; 7 cs., Order, Lisbon; Montan, 400 bgs., Heidebach Ickelheimer Co., Hamburg; 475 bgs., Strohmeier & Arpe Co., Hamburg; 75 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg; 98 bgs., Heidebach Ickelheimer Co., Hamburg.

WINE, MEDICINAL—267 bbls., Order, Marseilles.

ZINC SALTS—Chloride, 140 drs., Order, Bremen; White, 160 bbls., Mech. Metals National Bank, Marseilles; 25 bbls., Reichard Coulston, Marseilles; 170 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 50 cs., Fourth St. National Bank, Hamburg.

ASSOCIATIONS MAY LEGALLY COMPILE STATISTICS, BUT NOT FOR PRICE-FIXING

Attorney General Daugherty Warns Against Attempts to Curtail Production, Enhance Prices, or to Suppress Competition—Such Practices May be Considered a Violation of the Anti-Trust Act

Of the dozen questions asked by Secretary Hoover in his letter to Attorney General Daugherty, the tenth and eleventh inquiries concerning statistics of production, distribution and prices have awakened the greatest interest in the chemical industry. Mr. Hoover asked:

(10) (a.) May a trade association collect statistics from each member showing his volume of production, his capacity to produce, the wages paid, the consumption of his product in domestic or foreign trade, and his distribution thereof, specifying the volume of distribution by districts, together with his stock, wholesale or retail?

(b.) And may such trade association, on receipt of the individual reports of each member, compile the information in each report into a consolidated statement which shows the total volume of production of the membership, its capacity to produce by districts of production, which, in some instances, include a state or less area, the wages by districts of production, the consumption in foreign or domestic trade by districts, the volume of distribution by districts and the stocks on hand, wholesale and retail, by districts?

(c.) And if, after compiling the information aforesaid, the information received from the members as well as the combined information is not given by the association to any other person, may it then file the combined statement with the Secretary of Commerce

for distribution by him to the members of the association through the public press or otherwise and to the public generally and to all persons who may be in any way interested in the product of the industry, it being understood that the individual reports for the members should cover either weekly, monthly, quarterly or longer periods.

(11) (a.) May a trade association, at the time it collects the production and distribution statistics above outlined, at the same time have its members report the prices they have received for the products they have sold during the period taken, specifying the volume of each grade, brand, size, style or quality, as the case may be, distributed in each district covered by the distribution statistics for the period covered by each individual report?

(b.) And may the association, without making known to any person the individual price reports of any member, consolidate all of the reports into one, and show the average price received for the total volume of each grade, brand, size, style or quality, as the case may be, distributed in each district by each individual report?

(c.) And may the association, after making such compilation, send the compiled report as to average price, as aforesaid, to the Secretary of Commerce, to be by him distributed to the public and to any or all persons who may be interested in the particular industry making the reports?

The Attorney General in his reply to Secretary Hoover said in regard to these questions:

"I can see nothing illegal in the exercise of the other activities mentioned, provided always, that whatever is done it not used as a scheme or device to curtail production or enhance prices, and does not have the effect of suppressing competition."

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SAN FRANCISCO concern calling on entire Pacific coast trade desires connections with alkali concern interested in sale of their products in this territory. Box 72 **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

SEATTLE concern calling on Pacific coast trade desires connections with good reliable chemical firm who have a full line of prescription chemicals to sell. Box 70 **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

WANTED—Distributors and agents for complete line of high grade live stock and poultry specialties. Write for particulars, and give experience. Dr. George H. Conn, General Manager, The Conn Products Company, Waterloo, Iowa.

WANTED process for chemical specialty. Buy outright or partnership, will consider going concern if promising. Box 66, **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

FOREIGN connection or foreign accounts desired either as representative in America or as salesman travelling abroad. Well qualified to exercise any capacity through actual experience abroad. Japan and China preferred. Box 65, **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

The "Wants & Offers" Page

There's a world of interest in the "Wants & Offers" columns—they reflect the needs of individuals—singly and collectively.

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WANTED: Chemical brokerage concerns, well established, to sell the finest, genuine Paris White, French Talc, and Crude Chalk. Address D. Vecchini, Singer Bldg., N. Y. City. Sole American agent for the Societe Commerciale de France et D'Outre-Mer of Paris, France.

MANUFACTURERS of Carbon Black requiring representative in Great Britain communicate with Box 64, **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

MANUFACTURER of household articles has facilities for manufacturing other specialties. Your formulae or ours. Quotations gladly furnished. Box 63, **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

FOR Sale, hundred 110-gallon drums thirteen gauge used for Aniline Myrbane Benzol Acid. Inquire Box 1283, Providence, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHEMIST, American, 40, whose experience has been analytical and commercial during the last 20 years, understands specifications, can meet men, has executive ability, would take an interest in a going concern. Will invest money, experience, and services. Box 86, **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

CHEMIST, College graduate, with five years experience in Organic Research, the manufacture of dyestuffs and intermediates, also chlorine and bromine products, two years as plant superintendent, desires similar position with well established company. Have complete specifications for all products made. Box 84, **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

SALESMAN who has covered Southern Territory for Baltimore house ten years and produced results desires new connection with wholesale druggist or pharmaceutical house. Box 79 **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

CHEMICAL man with wide experience and able to furnish best assurances for ability and trustworthiness will visit Britain, Germany, France, and Italy, sailing from N. Y. in June, wants to execute commissions, arrange for agencies, or other responsible confidential work for established American firms. Box 80 **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

DYE SALESMAN, fourteen years experience, German training, seeks connection with local dyestuff dealer in New England. BOX 81 **DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS**.

(Continued on Page 548)

A Dye Line 40 Years Long

One of the first to realize the natural geographic advantages of Newark for manufacturing purposes was the Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., which undertook the manufacture of an extensive line of dyestuffs back in 1898. The company makes most of the intermediates entering into the manufacture of its Acid, Basic, Chrome and Direct Colors.

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WANTED—Salesman to handle intermediates for the dyestuff trade, one who is familiar with this line. Excellent opportunity for right party. Address Box 85, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, stating age, experience, and salary expected.

CHEMIST wanted, who has had experience in manufacture of sealing wax. Opportunity for man who knows business and willing worker. Box 67, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN must be well connected among large users of imported pigments and chemicals in the paint, varnish, linoleum and rubber industries, must have clean and considerable sales record. Box 71 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LARGE DYESTUFFS manufacturer wants man for sales and demonstrating work in connection with tanners. Practical experience in dyeing goat or sheepskin necessary. General Laboratory training and knowledge of dyestuffs for leather valuable. Write giving age and full particulars of past training and experience. Box 69 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS

WANTED supplies of Victoria Blue Base, lowest price and small sample to Box 83, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

OFFER—Magnesium sulphate, technical, imported, in 110 lb. kegs, up to two tons. Box 77 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

EAST INDIAN crude drugs and essential oils from our own direct agents. Agencies in U. S. wanted. Box 78 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED—Calcium Silicide and Calcium Hydride, five hundred pounds, monthly contract. Box 73 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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WANT to buy leaf Gelatin. Samples and c.i.f. prices required. Shima Trading Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan.

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For full particulars as to products and addresses see Index of Advertisers on the page following.

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Butterworth Judson Corp.	Meteor Products Co.
Church & Dwight	Mattieson Alkali Works
The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.	The Miner-Edgar Co.
Commercial Solvents Corp.	Nichols Copper Co.
Contact Process Co.	Pacific Chemical Co.
Chas. Cooper & Co.	Pfaltz & Bauer
Walter Denman	Protexol Corp.
The Dow Chemical Co.	Rössler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Semet Solvay Co.
B. G. Feinberg	Solvay Process Co.
General Chemical Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
Goldsmith Bros. Sm. & Refg. Co.	George F. Taylor Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
Wm. S. Gray & Co.	D. Vecchini
R. W. Greeff & Co.	Victor Chemical Works
Innis Speiden & Co.	The Warner Chemical Co.
Wm. E. Jordan & Co.	Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.	Jacques Wolf & Co.
Litter & Allen	

FINE CHEMICALS

Abbott Laboratories	Jose Lopez
Baird & McGuire	Litter & Allen
Chicago Starch Co.	Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, Inc.
Antoine Chiris Co.	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Commercial Solvents Corp.	May & Baker
Commonwealth Chemical Corp.	Merck & Co.
Charles Cooper & Co.	H. A. Metz & Co.
Walter Denman	The Miner-Edgar Co.
The Dow Chemical Co.	Monsanto Chemical Works
Eastman Kodak Co.	N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Wks.
B. G. Feinberg	Pacific Chemical Co.
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T. Fujisawa & Co.	Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten
Grasselli Chemical Co.	Rössler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
William S. Gray & Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
Manuel Grey	U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
R. W. Greeff & Co.	D. Vecchini
A. H. Higbie	Victor Chemical Works
A. Klipstein & Co.	Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co.

DYESTUFFS

Butterworth-Judson Corp.	H. A. Metz & Co.
Calco Chemical Co.	National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Chemical Co. of America	New Brunswick Chem. Co.
Dow Chemical Co.	Newport Chemical Works
Essex Aniline Works	Sanborn Chemical Works
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
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Butterworth-Judson Corp.	National Aniline & Chemical Co.
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Chatfield Mfg. Co.	Pacific Chemical Co.
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Commonwealth Chemical Corp.	Sanborn Chemical Works
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A. Klipstein & Co.	George F. Taylor Co.
New Brunswick Chem. Co.	Jacques Wolf & Co.

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Antoine Chiris Co.	Van Dyk & Co.
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W. J. Bush & Co.	Jose Lopez
Walter Denman	Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, Inc.
E. Fougere & Co.	Morana, Incorporated
Manuel Grey	Pfaltz & Bauer

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The Chemical Age	The Yakugyo Shuho
Chemical Trade Journal	

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BUFFALO	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 4th and Pennsylvania Streets
CHICAGO	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., First National Bank Building
ST. LOUIS	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 1434 North Broadway
KANSAS CITY	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 1409 West 10th Street
NEW ORLEANS	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 1008 Maison Blanche Building
PITTSBURGH	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 601 Empire Building
CLEVELAND	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 374 Kirby Building
DETROIT	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 616 Union Trust Building
INDIANAPOLIS	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., 129 North Davidson Street
CINCINNATI	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., Evans St. and C. H. D. R. R. Crossing
PEORIA	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.

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